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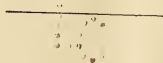
WITH

Brief History of the City

AND

A Map Thereof

C. IRVINE WALKER



PUBLISHED BY
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL COMPANY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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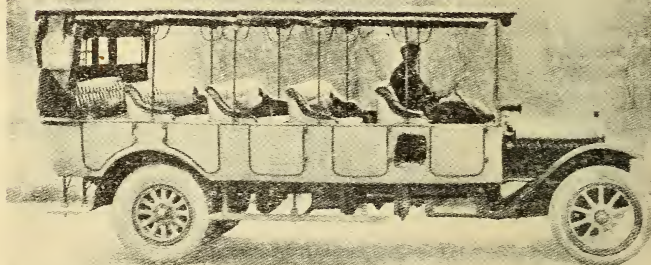
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GENERAL INFORMATION

All trains enter Charleston at Union Station. Passenger steamers from New York and Jacksonville, Fla., land at Clyde Line Wharves, at east end of Vendue Range, within two blocks of East Bay Street.

Automobiles, busses and cabs meet all trains and steamers. They may be taken direct to hotels or to the railroads or docks. Automobiles may be ordered to meet trains by telegraph, telephone or letter.

Street cars pass directly by the Union Station. Persons desiring to go to any of the leading hotels will find the Belt Line cars going south the quickest route, although Belt Line cars in either direction may be taken. Broad Street cars also meet all trains. They pass Marion Square, issue transfers to Meeting Street and Navy Yard cars, to King Street cars, and to cars on the Gadsden Loop. Persons using the Broad Street cars can reach the hotels by transferring at Marion Square to Meeting Street cars going south. Persons desiring to go to the Clyde Line docks will find the Belt Line cars going south the most convenient. Broad Street cars will also give passage to these docks. Conductors should let such passengers off at Vendue Range.

STREET NUMBERS

All streets run nearly North and South, and East and West. The Cooper and Ashley Rivers bound the city on the east and west, and join off the Battery, forming the harbor. Street numbers run continuously, those on North and South running streets commencing at the south end, and those on East and West running streets beginning at the east end.

Going northward the even numbers are on the east, the right-hand side, and the odd numbers on the west, or left-hand side. Going west the even numbers are on the north, the right-hand side, and odd numbers on the south, or left-hand side.

Places marked V can be visited. Other historic points are not open to visitors.

On the principal streets, running north and south, i. e., East Bay, Church, Meeting and King Streets, and on the more important streets running clear across the city east and west, i. e., Broad, Wentworth and Calhoun, the names of intersecting streets are given, so as to facilitate the finding of locations.

Where important or historic places cease, on any of these streets the names of cross streets beyond the next cross street are not given.

Take Wentworth Street for example, there is nothing of interest westward of Grace Church, so the name of next westwardly cross street is given, but none other to its west are given. Remember that on the street guide the order in which such places are named is the same as that of the street numbers commencing at the south end of North and South running streets, and east end of streets extending East and West.

On the miscellaneous streets, with points of interest scattered, with only one or a few on the street, only the cross streets on either side are noted, but locations can be further found by street numbers.

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TO POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND THE CITY

For detailed description of the various points of interest refer to Street Guide.

The author acknowledges gratefully the skilled assistance given by the Miller Auto Transfer Company, in arranging the Automobile tours on a practical basis to visit the various points within a given time. No allowance is made for any stoppages.

TOUR No. 1. FROM CHARLESTON HOTEL

BY AUTOMOBILE, ONE HOUR

Meeting Southward—

East Side, Market Confederate Relic Room, U. D. C.

Cumberland Eastward—

South Side, No. 25 Old Trott House. First brick house
built in city.

No. 23 Old Pre-Revolutionary Powder Magazine.

Church Southward—

East Side, No. 144 St. Philip's Church.

West Side, St. Philip's Churchyard, containing
Tomb of Hon. John C. Calhoun.

East Side. No. 142 St. Philip's Church Home.

No. 136 Huguenot, French Protestant, Church.
Only one in the United States.

Queen Westward—**Meeting Southward—**

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| West Side, | No. 113 | St. John's Hotel. |
| | No. 103 | Hibernian Hall. |
| | No. 87 | County Court House and site of Capital of Colony. |
| East Side, | | Fire-Proof Building. County Records. Washington Park. Therein, Pitt Statue; Washington Light Infantry, Beauregard and Timrod Monuments. |
| | No. 78 | St. Michael's Church. |
| West Side, | | Post Office and Park. |
| East Side, | No. 72 | Hall of South Carolina Society. |
| West Side, | No. 59 | Old Branford or Horry House, built between 1751-1767. |
| | No. 53 | First (Scotch) Presbyterian Church. |
| | No. 35 | Old "Bull" House, built before 1755. |
| East Side, | No. 34 | Residence of Lord Wm. Campbell, last Royal Governor of Colony, built about 1760. |
| West Side, | No. 15 | Old Home of John Edwards, who offered his entire fortune to Revolutionary cause. Built 1770. |
| | No. 7 | Charleston Club, built about 1800. |

South Battery Eastward—

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|--|
| South Side, | | White Point Garden. |
| North Side, | No. 6 | Home of Col. Wm. Washington, built about 1768. |
| | No. 4 | Villa Margherita. |

East Battery Northward—

- | | | |
|------------|---------|--|
| East Side, | | Sea Wall and Harbor. |
| | No. 50 | Carolina Yacht Club. |
| | No. 122 | Old Post Office or Exchange. Colonial. Built about 1761. |

Broad Westward—

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|---|
| South Side, | No. 3 | Where Confederate Money and Bonds were printed. |
| North Side, | No. 14 | Broken cornice of building where first shot from Federal Swamp Angel Battery struck, August 22, 1863. |
| | No. 18 | Peoples Office Building. |

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END OF BEND, KING STREET COR. HASSELL

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ARGYLE HOTEL
EUROPEAN

Meeting and Hasell Streets

Theo. Walsh, Mgr.

- South Side, No. 19 News and Courier office.
 North Side, No. 50 Chamber of Commerce.
 No. 60 Confederate College and Home.
 Washington Park.
 City Hall.
 South Side, Post Office and U. S. Court House.
 North Side, Court House.
 No. 88 Hebrew Orphan Asylum Building.
 No. 92 }
 No. 94 } Colonial Buildings.
 No. 100 }
 No. 110 Old Izard House, built before 1757.
 No. 118 Site of St. Andrew's Hall, where Se-
 cession Ordinance was adopted.
 No. 122 Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.

Legare Northward—

- East Side, No. 68 Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, and
 Academy thereof.
 West Side, No. 67 Crafts Public School.

Queen Eastward—

- South Side, No. 105 Cathedral Parish School.

Charles Northward—

- East Side, No. 4 Alva Gage Public Library and Peo-
 ples Forum.
 No. 6 Unitarian Church, built before the
 Revolution.
 No. 10 St. John's Lutheran Church.

Market Eastward—

- Cor. East Bay, S. E. Custom House.
 N. W. Harriott Pinckney Home for Seamen,
 and Church of the Redeemer.

East Bay Northward—**Hasell Westward—**

- North Side, No. 48 St. Johannes' Evangelical Lutheran
 Church.
 No. 58 Col. Rhett's House, built previous to
 1722. Birthplace of Governor Wade
 Hampton.
 South Side, No. 57 Trinity Church.

Meeting Northward—

- | | | |
|------------|---------|--|
| East Side, | No. 260 | First Artesian Wells.
Fire Department, Central Station. |
| West Side, | No. 267 | Charleston American office. |
| | No. 273 | Westminister Presbyterian Church. |
| | No. 287 | Arion Hall. |

Calhoun Westward—

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|
| North Side, | | Marion Square.
Citadel.
Calhoun Monument. |
| | No. 160 | Charleston Orphan House. |
| | No. 176 | First Church of Christ. |
| South Side, | No. 203 | Bishop England High School. |
| Cor. Pitt St. | | Bethel M. E. Church and Sunday School. |
| North Side, | No. 222 | Old Bethel Church. |

Rutledge Southward—

- | | | |
|------------|--|---|
| West Side, | | Cannon Park.
Charleston Museum. Oldest in America. Founded 1773. |
|------------|--|---|

Wentworth Eastward—

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------------------------|
| North Side, | No. 100 | Grace P. E. Church. |
| South Side, | | Masonic Temple. |
| | No. 61 | Artillery Hall. |
| North Side, | No. 66 | Fusiliers' Armory. |
| | No. 58 | Centenary A. M. E. Church. |
| | No. 54 | Elks' Home. |

Meeting Southward to Charleston Hotel.**TOUR No. 2. FROM CHARLESTON HOTEL****BY AUTOMOBILE, TWO HOURS**

Modern as well as Colonial.

Meeting Southward—

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---|
| East Side, | Market | Confederate Relic Room, U. D. C. |
| | No. 136 | Circular Presbyterian Church. |
| | No. 134 | Evening Post Building. Site of Hall where Secession Ordinance was signed. |
| West Side, | No. 131 | Gibbes Memorial Art Building. |

- No. 103 Hibernian Hall.
 No. 87 County Court House. Site of Capital
 of the Colony of South Carolina.
 East Side, Chalmers Fire-Proof Building. County Records.
 Washington Park. Therein, Pitt
 Statue; Beauregard, Washington
 Light Infantry and Timrod Monu-
 ments.
 City Hall.
 No. 78 St. Michael's Church.
 No. 72 South Carolina Society Hall.
 West Side, Post Office and Park.
 No. 59 Old Branford or Horry House, built
 between 1751 and 1767.
 No. 53 First (Scotch) Presbyterian Church.
 No. 35 Old Bull House, built before 1755,
 East Side, No. 34 Residence of Lord Wm. Campbell, last
 Royal Governor of Colony.
 No. 15 Old home of John Edwards, who of-
 fered his entire fortune to Revo-
 lutionary cause. Built 1770.
 No. 7 Charleston Club. Built about 1800.

Battery to King, and thence through Boulevard to Rutledge—

Rutledge Northward—

- West Side, Colonial Lake.
 No. 121 Charleston Museum. Oldest in
 America.
 Cannon Park.

Calhoun Westward—

- North Side, No. 258 St. Francis Xavier Infirmary.
 South Side, No. 261 Franke Lutheran Home.

Lucas Northward—

- West Side, No. 9 Roper Hospital.
 East Side, No. 16 Medical College of South Carolina.

Doughty Eastward—

Ashley Avenue Northward—

- West Side, No. 199 Porter Military Academy.
 East Side, No. 218 Church of the Holy Communion.
 West Side, No. 229 Episcopal Church Home.

Cannon to Rutledge Avenue Northward—

- East Side, No. 334 Christ Church.

Cleveland Westward to Hampton Park. Ride through Park.

Cleveland to King Southward—

East Side, No. 720 Wm. Enston Home. Ride through.

King Northward to Magnolia Cemetery. Ride through.

Meeting Southward—

East Side, No. 472 Church of the Holy Rosary.

Cor. Mary St. Courtenay Public School.

No. 342 Second (Flinn's) Presbyterian Church.

No. 328 Citadel Square Baptist Church.

West Side, Marion Square, on same Hampton Monument.

No. 287 Arion Hall.

No. 273 Westminster Presbyterian Church.

No. 267 Charleston American office.

East Side, No. 260 Fire Department, Central Station.

No. 260 First Artesian Wells.
Charleston Hotel.

TOUR No. 3. FROM CHARLESTON HOTEL

BY AUTOMOBILE, TWO HOURS

Historic places only.

Meeting Southward—

East Side, Market Confederate Relic Room, U. D. C.

No. 136 Circular Presbyterian Church.

No. 134 Evening Post Building. Site of Hall
where Secession Ordinance was
signed.

West Side, No. 131 Gibbes Memorial Art Building.

No. 103 Hibernian Hall.

No. 87 County Court House. Site of Capital of the Colony of South Carolina.

East Side, Chalmers Fire-Proof Building. County Records.
Washington Park. Therein Pitt
Statue; Beauregard, Washington
Light Infantry and Timrod Monu-
ments.

City Hall.

- No. 78 St. Michael's Church.
 No. 72 South Carolina Society Hall.
 West Side, Post Office and Park.
 No. 59 Old Branford or Horry House, built
 between 1751-1767.
 No. 53 First (Scotch) Presbyterian Church.
 No. 35 Old Bull House, built before 1755.
 East Side, No. 34 Residence of Lord Wm. Campbell,
 last Royal Governor of Colony,
 built about 1760.
 West Side, No. 15 Old home of John Edwards, who
 offered his entire fortune to Revo-
 lutionary cause, built 1770.
 No. 7 Charleston Club. Built about 1800.

Battery west to King—

King Northward—

- West Side, No. 27 Pringle House. Headquarters, British
 1780-82. Federal Troops, 1865.

King Northward to Lamboll to Legare Northward—

- East Side, No. 68 Convent of Our Lady of Mercy and
 Academy thereof.
 West Side No. 67 Crafts School.

Queen Eastward—

- South Side, No. 105 Cathedral Parish School.
 Cor. Church Huguenot, French Protestant, Church,
 only one in the United States.
 North Side, St. Philip's Church Home.
 St. Philip's Church visible, but not
 directly passed.

East Bay Southward—

- East Side, Old Post Office or Exchange.

Broad Westward—

- South Side, No. 3 Where Confederate Money and Bonds
 were printed.
 North Side, No. 14 Broken cornice where first shot from
 Federal Swamp Angel Battery
 struck, August 22, 1863.
 No. 18 Peoples Office Building.
 South Side, No. 19 News and Courier Office.
 North Side, No. 50 Chamber of Commerce.

- No. 60 Confederate College and Home.
Washington Park.
City Hall.
Post Office and U. S. Court House.
- South Side,
- Meeting Northward—**
East Side, Fire-Proof Building. County Records.
- Chalmers Eastward—**
- Church Northward—**
East Side, No. 136 Huguenot, French Protestant, Church.
No. 142 St. Philip's Church Home.
No. 144 St. Philip's Church.
West Side, St. Philip's Churchyard, containing
Tomb of Hon. John C. Calhoun.
- Cumberland Westward—**
No. 23 Old Pre-Revolutionary Powder Magazine.
No. 25 Trott House, first brick house built
in the city, previous to 1719.
Cor. Meeting, Site of Cartaret Bastion, first defences
of city.
- Meeting Northward—**
East Side, No. 198 Charleston Hotel.
West Side, No. 237 Argyle Hotel.
East Side, No. 260 First Artesian Wells.
Fire Department, Central Station.
West Side, No. 267 Charleston American office.
No. 273 Westminster Presbyterian Church,
No. 287 Arion Hall.
- Calhoun Westward—**
North Side, Marion Square.
Citadel.
Calhoun Monument.
Revolutionary Horn Work. Defences
of 1780.
- South Side, No. 143 Columbus Hall
North Side, No. 160 Charleston Orphan House.
No. 176 First Church of Christ.
South Side, cor Pitt Bethel M. E. Church and Sunday
School.
North Side, No. 222 Old Bethel A. M. E. Church.
No. 258 St. Francis Xavier Infirmary.
South Side, No. 261 Franke Lutheran Home.

Lucas Northward—

- | | | |
|------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| West Side, | No. 9 | Roper Hospital. |
| East Side, | No. 16 | Medical College of South Carolina. |

Mill Eastward—**Ashley Avenue Northward—**

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---------------------------|
| West Side, | No. 199 | Porter Military Academy. |
| East Side, | No. 218 | Church of Holy Communion. |
| West Side, | No. 229 | Episcopal Church Home. |

Spring Eastward—

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------------------------|
| North Side, | No. 68 | Spring St. M. E. Church. |
|-------------|--------|--------------------------|

St. Philip Southward—

- | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| West Side, | No. 145 | Beth Israel Synagogue |
| East Side, | No. 132 | St. Patrick's Church. |
| West Side, | | |
| Cor. Vanderhorst | | Central Police Station. |
| East Side, | No. 68 | Brith Shalom Synagogue. |
| West Side, | | Charleston College. |
| | No. 35 | Bennett School. |
| | No. 7 | Memminger School. |

Charles Southward—

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| East Side, | No. 10 | St. John's Lutheran Church. |
| | No. 6 | Unitarian Church. |
| | No. 4 | Alva Gage Public Library and Peoples Forum. |

Queen Eastward—**King Northward—**

- | | | |
|------------|---------|--|
| East Side, | No. 164 | Charleston Library, third Library established in this country. |
|------------|---------|--|

Market Eastward to Meeting, thence Northward to Charleston Hotel.

TOUR No. 4. FROM CLYDE LINE STEAMSHIP WHARVES

AUTOMOBILE, ONE HOUR

To East Bay, thence Northward to Cumberland, west on Cumberland to Meeting, and continue on Tour No. 1.

TOUR No. 5. FROM CLYDE LINE STEAMSHIP WHARVES

AUTOMOBILE, TWO HOURS

Right up to Charleston Hotel, and then follow Tour No. 2 or 3 as desired.

TOUR No. 6. TO ST. JAMES' GOOSE CREEK CHURCH

Leave city, and run up by automobile to Otranto, St. James' Goose Creek Church and return by "The Oaks."

TOUR No. 7. TO MAGNOLIA GARDENS

BY AUTOMOBILE

Cross Ashley River on "New Bridge," west end of Spring St., passing Ashley Hall, site of old Charles Town, St. Andrew's Church, to the Magnolia Gardens and return same route.

TOUR No. 8. TO ISLE OF PALMS

BY CHARLESTON-ISLE OF PALMS TRACTION CO., BOAT AND CARS

Take ferry at east end of Cumberland Street; take cars at Mt. Pleasant, pass through Mt. Pleasant, crossing to Sullivan's Island, by Ft. Moultrie, Osceola's Grave, Army Barracks, Atlanticville, over the Inlet to the Isle of Palms and arrive at Station on the Atlantic Ocean. Return by same route.

TOUR No. 9. TO SUMMERVILLE

ALL DAY BY AUTOMOBILE

Cross the Ashley River at the New Bridge, and go up the west bank of the river, passing Ashley Hall, site of Old Charles Town, St. Andrew's Church, Magnolia Gardens, Runnymede, Middleton Place, crossing back to east side by Bacon's Bridge, visit old Dorchester Fort, site of old Town of Dorchester, Ruins of St.

Middleton Place Gardens

On the banks of the Ashley River is Middleton Place, the one-time home of Arthur Middleton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Arthur Middleton, of the Oaks, for his son Arthur, who secured the land from his wife and is supposed to have been laid out as a whole by two English landscape gardeners, who were brought over from England for that purpose, completed as it is now about 1740.

Though the house was burned during the last war, the Gardens, Terraces and Hedges remain substantially as they were since first built.

This remarkable place is still widely known, and in proper season rows of Azaleas, Japonicas, with all other Southern plants and trees, are the delight of its many visitors. The first Japonicas, Carnations ever brought to this country were planted in Middleton Place Garden in (1805?) and one of the original plants is still alive.

This most beautiful and historic Garden dates back to 1740.

Middleton Place Garden Open to Visitors

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

George's Church, Dorchester, Old White Meeting House, and thence by Pinehurst and enter Summerville. Return by main road, passing Otranto, St. James' Goose Creek Church, The Oaks, U. S. Terminal Station, North Charleston and to the city.

TOUR No. 10. TO BATTLEFIELD OF SECESSIONVILLE AND TO FORT JOHNSON

BY AUTOMOBILE NOT OVER THREE HOURS

Crossing Ashley River from west end of Spring Street, and Wappoo Creek, on bridges, James' Island is reached, and then go south to Secessionville, and on return, visit Fort Johnson, and thence back to City.

TOUR No. 11. FROM CHARLESTON HOTEL WALKING, TWO HOURS

Meeting Southward—

East Side, Market Confederate Relic Room, U. D. C.

Cumberland Eastward—

South Side, No. 25 Old Trott House, first brick house
built in the city.
No. 23 Old Pre-Revolutionary Powder Magazine.

Church Southward—

East Side, No. 144 St. Philip's Church.
West Side, St. Philip's Churchyard, containing
Tomb of Hon. John C. Calhoun.
East Side, No. 142 St. Philip's Church Home.
No. 136 Huguenot, French Protestant, Church.
Only one in the United States.

Broad Eastward—

North Side, No. 18 Peoples Office Building.
No. 14 Broken cornice of building where first
shot from Federal Swamp Angel
Battery struck, August 22, 1863.

East Bay—

East Side, opp. Broad Old Post Office or Exchange.

Broad Westward—

South Side, No. 3 Where Confederate Money and Bonds
were printed.

North Side, No. 19 News and Courier office.
 No. 50 Chamber of Commerce.
 No. 60 Confederate College and Home.
 Washington Park. Therein Pitt
 Statue; Washington Light Infantry,
 Beauregard and Timrod Monu-
 ments.

Cor. Meeting, N. E. City Hall.
 S. W. Post Office and U. S. Court House.
 S. E. St. Michael's Church.
 N. W. County Court House. Site of Capi-
 tal of Colony.

North Side, No. 88 Hebrew Orphan Asylum Building.
 No. 92 }
 No. 94 } Colonial Buildings.
 No. 100 }
 No. 110 Old Izard House, built before 1757.
 No. 118 Site of St. Andrew's Hall, where Se-
 cession Ordinance was adopted.
 No. 122 Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.

Legare Northward—

East Side, No. 68 Convent of Our Lady of Mercy and
 Academy thereof.
 West Side, No. 67 Crafts Public School.

Queen Eastward—

South Side, No. 105 Cathedral Parish School.

Charles Northward—

East Side, No. 4 Alva Gage Public Library and Peo-
 ples Forum.
 No. 6 Unitarian Church, built before Revo-
 lution.
 No. 10 St. John's Lutheran Church.

St. Philip Northward—

West Side, No. 7 Memminger School.

Wentworth Eastward—

At King, Masonic Temple.
 South Side, No. 61 Artillery Hall.
 North Side, No. 66 Fusiliers' Armory.
 No. 58 Centenary A. M. E. Church.
 No. 54 Elks' Home.

Meeting Southward to Charleston Hotel.

TOUR No. 12. FROM CLYDE LINE STEAMSHIP WHARVES

WALKING, ONE HOUR

Westwardly to East Bay Street.

East Bay Southward—

East Side, opp. Broad Old Post Office or Exchange.

Broad Westward—

South Side, No. 3 Where Confederate Money and Bonds were printed.

North Side, No. 14 Broken cornice of building where first shot from Federal Swamp Angel Battery struck, August 22, 1863.

No. 18 Peoples Office Building.

South Side, No. 19 News and Courier office.

North Side, No. 50 Chamber of Commerce.

No. 60 Confederate College and Home.
Washington Park.

Cor. Meeting, N. E. City Hall.

N. W. County Court House. Site of Capital of the Colony.

S. E. St. Michael's Church.

S. W. Post Office and U. S. Court House.

Meeting Northward—

East Side, Washington Park. Therein Pitt Statue; Washington Light Infantry, Beauregard and Timrod Monuments.

Fire-Proof Building. County Records.

West Side, No. 103 Hibernian Hall.

No. 113 St. John's Hotel.

No. 131 Gibbes Memorial Art Building.

East Side, No. 134 Evening Post Building. Site of Hall where Secession Ordinance was signed.

No. 136 Circular Presbyterian Church.

Cor. Cumberland Site of Cartaret Bastion of first defences of the city.

Cumberland Eastward—

South Side, No. 25 Old Trott House. First brick house built in the city.

No. 23 Old Pre-Revolutionary Powder Magazine.

On reaching **East Bay**, turn Southwardly to **Queen Street**, and at the east end thereof are the **Clyde Line Wharves**.

TOUR No. 13. FROM CLYDE LINE STEAMSHIP WHARVES

WALKING, TWO HOURS

From the wharves go up to **East Bay**, and turn Southwards.

East Bay opp. Broad—

Old Post Office or Exchange.

Broad Westward—

South Side, No. 3 Where Confederate Money and Bonds were printed.

North Side, No. 14 Broken cornice of building, where first shot from Federal Swamp Angel Battery struck, August 22, 1863.

No. 18 Peoples Office Building.

South Side, No. 19 News and Courier office.

North Side, No. 50 Chamber of Commerce.

No. 60 Confederate College and Home.
Washington Park. Therein Pitt Statue; Washington Light Infantry, Beauregard and Timrod Monuments.

Cor. Meeting, N. E. City Hall.

N. W. County Court House. Site of Capital of Colony.

S. E. St. Michael's Church.

S. W. Post Office and U. S. Court House.

Meeting Southward—

East Side, No. 72 Hall of South Carolina Society.

West Side, No. 59 Old Branford or Horry House, built between 1751-1767.

No. 53 First (Scotch) Presbyterian Church.

No. 35 Old Bull House, built before 1755.

East Side, No. 34 Residence of Lord Wm. Campbell, last Royal Governor of the Colony. Built about 1760.

- West Side, No. 15 Old home of John Edwards, who offered his entire fortune to Revolutionary cause. Built 1770.
 No. 7 Charleston Club, built about 1800.

South Battery Eastward—

- South Side, White Point Garden.
 North Side, No. 6 Home of Col. Wm. Washington, built about 1768.
 No. 4 Villa Margherita.

Church Northward—

- West Side, No. 61 First Baptist Church.
 No. 69 Old Motte House, built in 1745.
 No. 71 Old Brewton House. First house built with gable end to street, built 1733.
 No. 87 Judge Heyward's House, where Geo. Washington was entertained.
 East Side, No. 136 Huguenot, French Protestant, Church, only one in the United States.
 No. 142 St. Philip's Church Home.
 No. 144 St. Philip's Church.
 West Side, St. Philip's Churchyard, containing Tomb of Hon. John C. Calhoun.

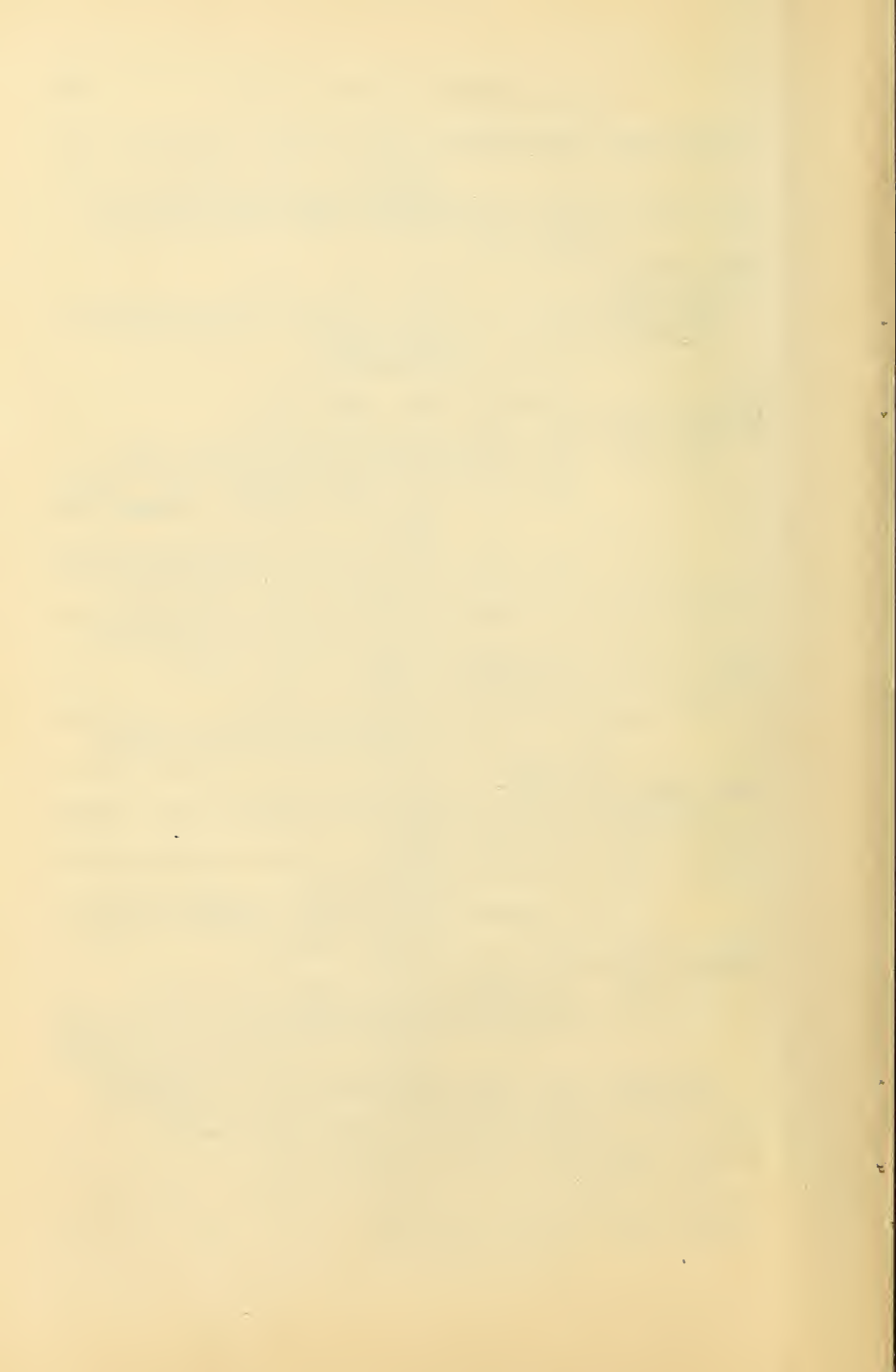
Cumberland Westward—

- South Side, No. 23 Old Pre-Revolutionary Powder Magazine.
 No. 25 Old Trott House, first brick house built in city.
 Cor. Meeting Site of Cartaret Bastion of first defences of the city.

Meeting Southward—

- East Side, No. 136 Circular Presbyterian Church.
 No. 134 Evening Post Building. Site of Hall where Ordinance of Secession was signed.
 West Side, No. 131 Gibbes' Memorial Art Building.

Eastward on **Queen Street** down to **Clyde Line Wharves**.



Points of Interest

THE BATTERY

At the southeast point of the City, at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, at the south ends of East Bay, Church, Meeting and King Street is located "The Battery," which general term embraces the splendid seawall 1,500 feet long, extending in front of what is called East Battery, and the seven acres of ground and promenades between this seawall on the east, the prolongation of King Street on the west, South Battery Street on the north and Ashley River on the South.

No more beautiful drive and promenade can be found in the country than here; White Point Garden, a park intersected by walks and shaded by live-oak trees, is a most delightful resting and lounging place, while the broad explanade of the East Battery affords a magnificent view of the harbor, looking straight out to the ocean with Fort Sumter in the middle-distance, the shores of James Island to the right, on which stands Colonial and Revolutionary Fort Johnson—the houses of Moultrieville and Mount Pleasant just showing on the left, and nearer still Castle Pinckney standing out from its little marsh island in the Cooper River, Schultze's Folly, and through the opening between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island, the broad Atlantic. Charleston is the only city on the Atlantic coast of the United States from which can actually be seen the ocean. A harbor deep enough and large enough to float the entire fleet of armed vessels of our country and with a deep channel leading out to the ocean.

At the entrance of the park opposite Meeting Street is a drinking fountain of granite and bronze, in appropriate design, erected in 1899 by the "Daughters of the Confederacy" of Charleston as a memorial to those men who lost their lives in the first submarine war boat ever operated against an enemy. In the middle walk opposite Church Street stands the "Jasper Monument," erected by the Palmetto Guard, of Charleston, and unveiled June 28, 1876, the centennial of the battle of Fort Moultrie; on the site of Colonial "Broughton's Battery" (shown on the early maps of the city), and a short way to the west of this is a bronze bust of William Gilmore Simms, by J. Q. A. Ward, of heroic size and mounted on a pedestal of native granite designed by Col. E. B. White. At the intersection of South and East Battery, there stood, erected in the early Colonial period, Fort Wilkins, and

during the Confederate War, where the historic guns used by the Confederates during the siege of Charleston, 1862-5, are now placed, Confederate Battery Ramsey.

With all its beauty of scenery and the historic associations attached to each point upon which the eye rests, it is not strange that "The Battery" is the favorite and constant resort of Charlestonians and that they speak of it with pride and devotion.

A project was commenced in 1917, and is very near completion, to extend the west seawall outwards and along the same, a continuation of the East Battery promenade by the side of the Ashley River front and a handsome driveway, all meeting with the Boulevard Driveway. This will give a most charming driveway along the harbor frontage, from East Bay to the west end of Tradd Street. It is further proposed to extend the same to Spring Street, giving the City a most beautiful water front.

EAST BAY

Starting from the Battery.

EAST SIDE.

Nos. 50-54, Carolina Yacht Club.

Organized 1883, Incorporated in 1888. As its name implies, this club was organized for: "Yachting, bathing, social, literary and aquatic purposes." During its career it has held many regattas in its home waters and has had entries in similar events in Beaufort, Rockville, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

The Carolina Yacht Club holds the Inter-State Challenge Cup, the joint property of Carolina Yacht Club and Savannah Yacht Club, having won it last in 1900, when the yacht "Marvis" defeated the "Draught."

The Carolina Yacht Club has always taken a prominent place in the yachting and social life of Charleston, and to some extent has assisted in the public affairs of the city.

The club has always numbered among its members many of the most prominent citizens of Charleston, as well as many of the officers of the Army and Navy.

Opposite Broad Street—The Old Postoffice. V.

On this site, in 1680, the old Court of Guards, was laid out on the original plan of the City. In 1761 by an Act of the Assembly there was erected on this site the present building, to be used as an Exchange. Its cost was £44,016, 16s, 8d. The material was mostly brought from England. It originally faced the water,

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eastward. It is built of brick, and light brown stone. The pillars and facings are artistic and very ornamental. The daubing on of paint in recent years has hid all that and spoiled the beauty of the building. The roof is hideous, and merely a covering put on after some cyclonic injury. Originally it was shapely and had a very fine stone balustrade on the eaves, and later was added a portico from the center of the roof. The work was completed in 1771, and the building used as an Exchange for the merchants of the city and for a Custom House.

During the occupation of Charleston by the British, 1780-82, it was taken for the "Provost" of the commandant and the cellars were used as a prison for the citizens arrested by the military authorities. In one of these cellars Col. Isaac Hayne was confined and thence led to execution.

General Washington appeared before the citizens of Charleston on the steps of this building on his visit to the City in 1791, and the grand concert and ball given in his honor were held here.

The building was sold to the United States Government in 1818, for a postoffice and was so used until the completion of the new Government building. It is still used for Government offices, but the building has been, by Act of Congress, given to the Daughters of the Revolution, who, when possession is obtained, propose preserving it as a memorial of an honored and historic past.

Pass Six Streets—

Vendue Range—Leads to Clyde Steamship Docks.

South Central Wharf—Leads to Mt. Pleasant, Sullivan's Island and the Isle of Palms Ferry.

No. 200, Custom House. V.

It is situated just south of the Market Wharf, on Cooper River; the site, which was formerly known as Fitzsimmons' wharf, was purchased by the United States Government in 1849, and in 1850 Col. E. B. White received the appointment as Superintendent, and the work was commenced and continued until the War of Secession arrested its progress. It is on a grand scale; the foundation consists of seven thousand thirty-foot piles, on which rests a heavy layer of grillage, then follows a thickness of eighteen inches of concrete, on which stand a number of inverted arches, built of brick, and about ten feet in height; the superstructure rises from these. These details will serve to give some idea of the magnitude of the work. The building is of white marble,

the style of architecture the Roman-Corinthian. Considerable changes have been made in the original plans, and the building has been completed for occupation on a very different scale from that first intended, but it is nevertheless a grand structure, very elegantly finished.

It is occupied as a U. S. Custom House, and offices for the U. S. Public Health and Marine Service, Internal Revenue, Light House Inspector, Immigration Bureau, Weather Bureau, Steamboat Inspectors and Engineers Corps.

Between it and the harbor front are the Custom House Wharves. Nos 238-264, Charleston Compress & Wharf Co.

Hasell Street Intersects—

Between Hasell and Laurens, Seaboard Air Line Freight Depots, etc.

Laurens Street Intersects—

WEST SIDE.

No. 70, Site of Birthplace, first child born in the Colony.

At the southwest corner of Tradd Street is the site of the old "Tradd" House, in which the stork deposited the first baby for the Colony of Carolina. History does not tell if it afterward proved an event of any importance. As the name has died out and there is no historical reference to the said baby, it is fair to assume that it never became a shining light in the colony.

Elliott Street Commences—

Broad Street Commences—

No. 139, First National Bank.

No. 143, Charleston and Western Railway Freight Office.

No. 145, Western Union Telegraph Office.

No. 151, Postal Telegraph and Cable Office.

Queen Street Commences—

Cumberland Street—Site of the Craven Bastion.

At the intersection of Cumberland Street stood the Craven Bastion of the walls of the original City, and was the extreme northern boundary of the first settlement.

Market Street Intersects—

No. 229, The Harriott Pinckney Home for Seamen. V.

The Harriott Pinckney Home for Seamen is the fruit of the tender thought of Miss Pinckney, the daughter of Gen. C. C. Pinckney, for the spiritual welfare of the many sailors who come to Charleston.

In her will she left a number of houses to the care of a Board of Trustees, to be the nucleus of a fund with which to build "The Church of the Redeemer" which was to be a "free Church for seamen." This fund grew under the nursing care of her nephews and the other trustees so well that in 1916, they decided to carry out the object of the bequest and build the Church. The Charleston Port Society added its funds for the support of the Rector of the Church who would also be the Chaplain of the Harriott Pinckney Home for Seamen which was built also out of the Church of the Redeemer fund.

The Home and Church form a beautiful group of buildings on the corner of Market and East Bay Streets, and the Church and Home are doing their full duty for the seamen who frequent the water front of Charleston.

Its management is directed by a "Joint Committee of The Charleston Port Society and The Church of The Redeemer Trustees."

Guignard Street Commences—

CHURCH STREET

Starting from the Battery

EAST SIDE.

Sixth Cross Street is Queen—

At the Corner thereof, Nos. 136-140, The Huguenot Church. V.

The only Huguenot Church in America! That is, the only one which has and does adhere to the exact form of Huguenot worship, and using the original liturgy of the French Protestant Church. The services were conducted for upwards of one hundred and fifty years in the French language. Besides this the congregation is one of the oldest in Charleston and has had a church on the same site for more years than any other. There was, for the time, a considerable immigration of Huguenots arriving in the years 1685-1686. They certainly had a church on the same site as the present one in 1692. This is believed to have been burned in 1740; a second one was likewise destroyed in 1796;

this was rebuilt in 1797; and about 1845 this was remodeled and enlarged as it stands today. It is in correct Gothic style, well finished on its interior walls, and has many marble tablets, memorial to its founders and their descendants.

Queen Street Intersects—

No. 142, St. Philip's Church Home.

A home for the old and afflicted of the congregation, supported by St. Philip's Church and replete with good influences.

Nos. 144-146, St. Philip's Church. V.

The congregation of this church is the earliest Church of England in the Colony of Carolina, and the first south of Virginia, and also the first Protestant foundation in America, south of Virginia. The first site of its church building was where St. Michael's now stands, of wood, which was built in 1681-2. In March, 1710-11, an Act of the Assembly was passed for the building of a new church, which was placed on the present site in Church Street. It was opened for Divine service in 1723. It was very elegant and imposing and its interior was decorated with memorial tablets to its deceased members. It was acknowledged to be the finest church edifice in America, so much so that the London "Gentleman's Magazine & Historical Chronicle" gave in 1753 a long description and presented a steel engraving thereof. The building was most unfortunately burned February 15, 1835. The loss was quickly repaired, however, by the laying of the corner-stone of the present building on November 12, and service being held therein May 3, 1838.

There was a chime of bells, which were cast into cannon during the War of Secession, and as everybody now has a watch the necessity of bells to call to worship no longer exists, so they have never been replaced. It is very "low" church in its services, and was perhaps one of the last, and certainly the last in the city to substitute an altar for the old-time communion table.

On its interior walls are many beautiful historic memorial tablets.

The cemetery bounds the church on the east side of the street, and larger in area, extends to the west side of the street, opposite the Church. In these two lie the remains of the most distinguished men of the early days of the colony and since, and in the center of the western cemetery stands the sarcophagus of South Carolina's greatest statesman, John C. Calhoun. In the east cemetery, just south of the Church is the tomb of Gov. Edward Rutledge, one of the "signers."

Cumberland Street Intersects—**WEST SIDE.****Atlantic Street Intersects—****Water Street Intersects—****Nos. 61-65, First Baptist Church. V.**

The congregation of this church was the first Baptist organization in the South. Part of them came from New England, with the Rev. Wm. Screven, who was their first pastor, and part from England. It was formed in 1683 and for some years worshipped in the home of Wm. Chapman. Lady Blake and her mother, Lady Axtell, both Baptists, arriving in the town, joined the church and as they were of the official class, added much to its strength. In 1699, William Elliott, a member, gave the present site and on it was erected a wooden building. This was replaced by the present building certainly before 1826, for in that year in his "Statistics," Mills says it exhibited "the best specimen of correct taste in architecture of the modern (?) buildings in the city." It was unfortunate for the congregation that the withdrawal of many of its influential members to form the Citadel Square Baptist Church, weakened its efficiency, but it must be a pride to the members to feel that their child has grown into one of the most prosperous and influential churches in the city. In its cemetery are the ashes of many of the earlier and more distinguished citizens of our commonwealth.

No. 69, Old Motte Home.

This building, known then as "a double house," was erected in 1745. During the War of Secession, several Union shells struck it and some rooms were badly shattered.

No. 71, Old Brewton House.

This old residence was built prior to 1733 for Robert Brewton, whose descendants have been illustrious in the history of the State. It is remarkable chiefly as the leader in the fashion which characterizes old Charleston architecture; and it "is the earliest example standing in Charleston of what used to be called then the 'single house' where such houses stand sideways backward into their yards and onely endwaies with their gables towards the street."

No. 73, Meeting Place of Provincial Council.

It is said that this building, in the earlier days of our city, was used as a meeting place for the Council of the Province. Then,

this ruling body was not surrounded, as now, by hundreds of members and of lobbyists, this small building being ample for their accommodation.

Tradd Street Intersects—

No. 87, Washington's Domicile on his Visit.

This house was the residence of President Washington when he visited the town in May, 1791. It was rented from Mr. Thos. Heyward and a household equipment was organized for his comfort. The President had journeyed by land and arrived May 2 at Mount Pleasant. A distinguished deputation consisting of Hon. Jno. B. Holmes, Recorder, in his official robes, Genl. C. C. Pinckney and Edward Rutledge, crossed the river and brought him on to the city in a barge rowed by twelve American captains of vessels then in port. A flotilla of boats of all sizes and kinds, filled with ladies and gentlemen and two bands of music, attended him over.

He was paid every possible social and official attention, one of the handsomest being a concert and ball at the Exchange (foot of Broad Street).

City Council requested the privilege of permitting his portrait to be painted, which he granted, and it still ornaments the Council Chamber of the City Hall.

Broad Street Intersects—

MEETING STREET

Commencing at the Battery and running North.

EAST SIDE.

Atlantic Street Ends—

No. 34, Lord Wm. Campbell's Residence.

This old home, probably built about 1760, was owned by Mrs. Blake, just prior to the Revolution. Lord Wm. Campbell had in 1763 married her first cousin, Miss Sarah Izard, and occupied the house in 1775. He was the last Royal Governor of the Province, and when the tide of patriotic fever swept away his prerogatives and endangered his personal safety, he escaped through his garden, which touched on Vanderhorst's Creek (now Water Street) to a convenient boat, and took refuge aboard H. M. S. Tamar, then lying in the harbor.

After the Revolution, in 1795, the house was bought by Col. Lewis Morris, a Revolutionary Officer.

Two similar accidents occurred on the front steps of this house. Col. Francis K. Huger, noted for his attempt to liberate his friend Lafayette from Olmutz, was ascending the steps, when a part of a bull's eye in the roof fell and fractured his skull, but he was saved from permanent injury. Then during the earthquake of 1886 a piece of the parapet fell from the roof, crushing a young Englishman, who was descending the steps.

Water Street Ends—

Tradd Street Intersects—

No. 72, South Carolina Society's Hall. V.

This is the home of one of the oldest benevolent societies in this country. This Society was commenced in 1737 by a few French Protestants for charitable purposes, and was known for some time as the Two-Bit Club, the sum of four half pence contributed by each member at each meeting for the relief of the poor. It was incorporated in 1751 and increased so rapidly that in 1770 it had 360 members and a capital of £7,500 sterling. It received many donations from members. For years it did a most effective work in aiding the needy families of deceased members and educating their children. For many years it maintained, in advance of the State, a free school.

For this school and for a meeting place, it built the fine building, now its home. In the second story is a fine hall, on the walls of which are marble tablets, with the names of the various donors to the Society. The front porch, extending out over the street gives a most imposing appearance to the building.

St. Michael's Place Ends—

No. 78, St. Michael's Church. V.

When the town was laid out a lot was assigned to the English Church and on it was built in 1681 a wooden building for the congregation of St. Philip's Church, and occupied by the congregation until their church was ready in 1723. In 1751 the town was divided into two parishes, St. Philip's and St. Michael's. In 1752 the corner-stone of the present St. Michael's was laid on its present site, and it is said a successor of Sir Christopher Wren, the distinguished London architect, made the plans, carrying out some of the designs of Wren, most notably St. Martin's-in-the-Field. It is built of brick, which were brought from England.

The Church was opened February 1, 1761, the bells and clock brought from England in 1764 and the organ in 1768. These bells have crossed the Atlantic five times. First, the original voyage; second, when the British evacuated the city in 1782, they were stolen and carried to England; third, having been purchased by a Mr. Rhyner, formerly a merchant of Charleston, they were returned; fourth, during the War of Secession they were removed to Columbia, and there seriously injured when Sherman burned that city in 1865, which caused another voyage for recasting; and fifth, when they were reshipped to the city. It is related that the last time they were cast by the successors of the firm which originally made them and in the original moulds which produced the same tones as the first casting.

In the Church are the same antique high-back, square pews as at first, and the pulpit has the same sounding board above it. The only change has been the beautifying of the chancel and several Tiffany stained glass memorial windows.

The cemetery bounds the Church on the south and east, and is well kept. In the northeast corner of the churchyard is the Parish House.

In a limited space it is impossible to give the many interesting historical details of this Church, but a valued booklet giving the same has been prepared and can be had of the Sexton.

Broad Street Intersects—

Washington Park. V.

This beautiful park, clothed in grass and shaded by majestic oaks, bounding the City Hall on the east and north is at one of the most historic spots in the city. It is fenced around with hand-made iron railings, with artistic wrought iron doors on Broad, Meeting and Chalmers Streets. In its center is the granite shaft memorial to the three companies of the Washington Light Infantry who gave valorous service to the Confederacy on the bloody fields of Virginia and in defence of the city.

To the south thereof stands a monumental bust to Carolina's famed poet, Timrod; to the east, a monument to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, who commanded Charleston for a long time during the War of Secession and kept her soil sacred from the invader. Until very recently, when New Orleans honored its gallant son, this was the only monument in the South, to one of its most heroic generals.

To the west is the Pitt Statue, colonial in date, and with a most interesting history. Its erection was first ordered by the Com-

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mons House of Assembly, May 3, 1766, in gratitude for his noble efforts in defence of the rights of the colony, in the repeal of the odious Stamp Act. It was sculptured by Mr. Wilton in England and landed in Charleston May 31, 1770. It was erected at the intersection of Broad and Meeting Streets. During the Revolution a shot from a British gun on James' Island, struck off the right arm, which was extended as in the act of speaking. After the war it was found to interfere with traffic, so it was removed to the Orphan House grounds, where it stood until 1881, when at the request of the Carolina Art Association, it was erected on its present site, and the tablets, descriptive of its history placed on the sides of the pedestal.

The Timrod monument graces the southern front of the Square. It was erected by his admirers, a memorial to Carolina's gifted poet.

The Square is a breathing place for the people, and its benches are generally occupied and its beauty and restfulness fully enjoyed.

Fire Proof Building. V.

This building, erected about 1826, is used for the preservation of the County records and hence made fireproof. Until the invention of the safer electric lighting, no lights were ever allowed in the building. It is massive and imposing. It is also used for some of the County Officers, the Register of Mesne Conveyance with his voluminous records, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Probate Judge, School Commissioner and County Court.

Chalmers Street Ends—

Nos. 114-116, Fire Department—Chief's Headquarters.

Fire alarm bell in yard.

Queen Street Intersects—

No. 134, Evening Post. V.

On the site of the present building of the Evening Post, stood the splendid hall of the South Carolina Institute, an association which did a most valued work in promoting the industrial arts in the State. This hall was afterwards historically known as Secession Hall, from the Secession Ordinance being signed therein, December 20, 1861. The ordinance was passed at St. Andrews Hall, Broad Street, in the morning, but as all the people were desirous of witnessing the ceremony of signing, it was arranged to take place in the largest hall in the city. Then the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and when after all the signatures were affixed, President Jamison advanced to the front of the rostrum

and pronounced "South Carolina a free and independent sovereignty," the enthusiasm reached its height and for a long time the hall was filled with continuous cheers. One could count on the fingers of his hand, all in the State who were opposed to the movement of such transcendent interest to its people.

The present building is the home of one of the best and liveliest newspapers in the country. It was built especially for this purpose and is one of the very best and most convenient newspaper homes, and most admirably equipped in every respect.

Nos. 136-150, Circular Church. V.

On the earliest maps of the city is shown the site of the birth of Presbyterianism, the so-called "Independent Church." It was established by Congregationalist Presbyterians in 1682, soon after the founding of the city. The original meeting house, erected in 1790, was a small wooden building, afterwards enlarged, painted white and was known as the "White Meeting House," and thus doubtless arose the name of the street, Meeting Street. The Circular Church building, constructed in circular form, was erected in 1804, a massive and imposing building. This was destroyed by the fire of 1861, and for many years the congregation worshipped in a building erected on the lot. But more recently the present church was built, conforming in some degree to the old Circular Church plan. In its cemetery lie, sleeping their last sleep, many prominent in the history of the city.

This congregation was so flourishing that it erected prior to the Revolution, the church building in Charles Street, now the Unitarian Church.

Cumberland Street Ends—

Corner, Cartaret Bastion.

This is the site of the Cartaret Bastion which stood at the extreme northwest corner of the first walls of the city.

Market Street Intersects—

Confederate Museum. V.

At the head of the market is the Market Hall, the second story being a fine large hall, occupied as a museum for Confederate relics, and maintained by the ladies of the Charleston Chapter, U. D. C. Many intensely interesting relics of the War of Secession have been gathered and are all well arranged for exhibition. On the porch is a rifled cannon, which has a most interesting history. Capt. Plowden C. J. Weston supplied the funds and the gun was made by Archibald Cameron & Co., a large iron-working

firm. They required the hardest iron which could be had. When the South Carolina Railroad, the first long railroad in the world, first started, the first locomotives had the rims of their wheels made of Swedish wrought iron, then the toughest known metal. When these locomotives became useless they were thrown into the scrap heap. The iron wheel rims were so tough that they were never used. So this was obtained, from which to make the cannon. The metal in that gun was in one of the first locomotives of the first long railroad built in the world, and made into the first rifled cannon made in America. It was in Columbia, when Sherman burned that city and some of the Federal soldiers attempted to destroy the gun by filling up the muzzle and using a large charge. This only cracked the gun near the muzzle. During the riotous period, 1876-7, the Washington Artillery of this city had the cracked part cut off, the gun mounted, and the Company manned the gun, fortunately never having to fire it during the struggle of those days for white supremacy.

The Museum is open to visitors at stated periods, and it is well worth examination.

North Market Street Ends—

Hayne Street Ends—

Nos. 198-224, Charleston Hotel. V.

Situated in the center of the wholesale business, and within one block of the retail section, this hotel offers every attraction to the visitor. It is efficiently managed, and every comfort and convenience is within reach of its guests. The building is one of the largest, handsomest and most conspicuous in the city and has had its doors open to the traveling public for many years.

Southern Express Company has its office in the South end on Meeting Street. Union Ticket Office is situated at its Northern end.

Pinckney Street Ends—

Hasell Street Intersects—

Wentworth Street Intersects—

No. 260, Artesian Wells.

As early as 1823, efforts were commenced to secure water for the city by boring artesian wells. The first one was bored on the lot of the Poor House in Mazyck Street, but did not prove a success. Several attempts were subsequently made, but all for

shallow wells and with varying success. When the fact became known that Paris had a well 1,800 feet deep and furnishing 900,000 gallons per day, and when the researches of Tuomey had developed a fuller knowledge of the various strata underlying the city, hopes arose and in 1845 the City Council commenced a well at the corner of Wentworth and Meeting Streets. When a depth of 1,260 feet was reached, water was found, which rose to a level of 24 feet, ten inches, but, as it was necessary, as the piping descended, to lessen its diameter, the flow in quantity was entirely inadequate. City Council then started another well with a larger diameter, but when 1,230 feet was reached the accidental loss of bucket and rods in the well, created an unsurmountable obstruction, and the well was abandoned.

In 1876 City Council again made another effort on the southwest corner of what is now Marion Square. This well was carried down a little below 1,900 feet, gave 360,000 gallons of water per day with a head of about 103 feet. Another well was then sunk on George Street and carried down to 2,000 feet, and then another east of Meeting Street above Shepard Street. But strange to say the flow from this well diminished the flow from the others and the maximum flow seemed to have been reached, which was inadequate to the necessities of the city. So the whole system proved a failure, though theoretically it should have been a success.

Nos. 260-264, Fire Department—Central Station.

George Street Intersects—

Calhoun Street Intersects—

Nos. 328-330, Citadel Square Baptist Church. V.

The Citadel Square Baptist Church sprung from the old First Baptist. The idea of establishing it originated in 1854 with Messrs. B. C. Pressley and C. L. Burckmeyer, who, after consultation with Rev. J. P. Boyce, formerly of the First Church, but then of Columbia, made known their design, and were promptly joined by a number of friends. A subscription was opened and was liberally filled up, more than one-half of the amount necessary for the building being subscribed by the heirs of the estate of Mr. Kerr Boyce. A lot was procured at the corner of Meeting and Henrietta Streets, and work commenced on the building, which was rapidly completed, and was dedicated on the 23rd of November, 1856.

The members of the Wentworth Street Church soon after joined themselves to the congregation.

The style of the building is Norman. Its extreme dimensions are eighty feet on Meeting Street and one hundred and forty-five feet on Henrietta Street; the side walls are forty feet high, and the west or front wall seventy feet to the point of a gable. The interior will accommodate one thousand persons. The tower is located at the northwest corner of the main building. It is square, supported by buttresses at the angles.

A Sunday School Room has been added. The organ is one of the best in the city and the music is always fine, the best talent of the city taking part in the choir. The congregation is prosperous and very active in Christian work, having all the necessary adjuncts in Sunday School and societies to help. They have always managed to have pastors of great oratorical powers and the church is usually crowded at every service.

Henrietta Street Ends—

Charlotte Street Ends—

Nos. 342-348, The Second Presbyterian Church. V.

This church, commonly known as Flinn's Church, from the name of its first pastor, Rev. Dr. Flinn, was built in 1811, the number of Presbyterians in the city having increased so much as to require additional church room. It stands on the highest spot in the city, and forms a very conspicuous landmark. It is of the temple form, and with its lofty portico, produces a fine effect. Behind this portico rises a tower, intended as the foundation of a steeple. The steeple has never been completed, but the height of the ground, as well as the great size of the church itself, makes it visible at a great distance.

The cemetery bounds the church on three sides, the western front opening on a fine square, planted with grass and shade trees, and extending to Meeting Street.

West of the church is a very convenient and ornamental Sunday School building. This congregation has always fostered its Sunday School, the nursery for the church.

Ashmead Place Ends—

John Street Ends—

Ann Street Intersects—

Wragg Square.

Courtenay School. V.

Elementary School for white pupils. One principal; 24 teachers;

1000 pupils. Erected in 1889. Remodeled 1914. Named in honor of Hon. William A. Courtenay, Mayor of the city and former School Commissioner. This building was erected on the site of what was formerly known as the Meeting Street School.

Mary Street Intersects—

Reid Street Intersects—

Woolfe Street Intersects—

Columbus Street Intersects—

No. 460, Consolidated Street Railway Office—Crossing of Belt Line Cars.

Nos. 472-474, Church of the Holy Rosary.

In recent years the demand for a place of worship in the extreme upper part of the city for the many Roman Catholics, led to its establishment. The funds available were inadequate to the completion of the church, but the basement story was erected and in it holy services are held. The completion of the building is but a question of time, when it will be an ornament to the city and a firm foundation for its religious life.

Line Street Intersects—

WEST SIDE.

No. 7, Charleston Club House.

This building was erected about 1800 and up to recent years was a home, but is now the Club House of this private club.

No. 15, John Edwards' Mansion.

This old house was built in 1770 by John Edwards, a native of Great Britain, a prosperous merchant and loyal supporter of the patriot cause, who tendered his fortune thereto. Warned by his friends that he was too liberal, he replied with lofty patriotism, "Be it so! I would rather lose my all, than retain it, subject to British authority." After the fall of Charleston in 1780, Admiral Arbuthnot occupied the house as his quarters and when in 1793 the French had to flee from St. Domingo, Comte de Grasse was entertained there.

The building is in a remarkable state of preservation, having been most carefully built—no shoddy workmanship. It is now, 1919, occupied by one of the city's most eminent bankers, Mr. Geo. W. Williams.

Lamboll Street Commences—

Ladson Street Commences—

No. 35, Old Bull Home.

The quaint old house was supposed to be erected by the First Lieut. Governor, William Bull, who died in 1755. In recent years it has been largely modernized, but such alterations are in its rear and do not affect the original building. During the exciting times of the Revolutionary outbreak it was occupied by the Second Lieut. Governor, William Bull, and just across the street was the residence of the last Royal Governor of the Colony, Gov. Wm. Campbell. It was the custom of these days to have a resident Lieut. Governor, so as to prevent any governmental interregnum between the appointments of Governor by the British Crown.

Nos. 53-57, The First Presbyterian Church. V.

About the year 1685, a religious society was formed by persons from Scotland and New England, who erected a place of worship, then called the Presbyterian Meeting. For more than fifty years they continued united, obtaining their ministers chiefly from the Presbyterian establishment in Europe. In 1731 there appeared a division of sentiment upon the subject of ecclesiastical government; the Europeans being zealously attached to the forms and discipline of the Church of Scotland, while the majority favored the Congregational system. This difference of opinion terminated in an amicable separation, when the Presbyterians, consisting of about twelve families, formed another society, purchased the ground adjoining their present church, and erected a small wooden building for purposes of worship. They guarded against the evils they had experienced, for in the titles to the land it is expressly stipulated that it is for the use of a Presbyterian Church, according to the forms and discipline of the Church of Scotland, having ministers ordained in the Presbyterian form, believing in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and to be converted to no other purpose.

The first minister was the Rev. Hugh Stewart, from Scotland. The congregation has enjoyed the ministry of some of the most talented and eloquent ministers associated with this city's interesting history, among them specially the Rev. George Buist, D.D., who was also the President of Charleston College, the Rev. A. W. Leland, D.D.; the Rev. John Forrest, D.D., who was the pastor of the church for 47 years; and the Rev. W. T. Thompson, D.D.

The church is a handsome structure and is one of the most beautiful auditoriums in the country. It was seriously damaged by the earthquake of 1886, and almost destroyed. A tablet on the east wall of the church commemorates this sad event. Just to the right of the main doorway is another tablet of the greatest interest

to this congregation and many visitors. It commemorates the name and virtues of Lady Anne Murray "of high birth and illustrious descent." "This memorial tablet is surmounted by the coat of arms of the Cromarty family, and is one of the most artistic pieces of workmanship in this country, indeed it is said that there is no other tablet like it in America." The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise visited the church to see this tablet erected to their relative, and the Duke of Sutherland made a special visit to the city to see it.

The Rev. Alexander Sprunt, D.D., is the pastor in 1919, and has served the church for the past eighteen years. The present building was dedicated in 1814.

Tradd Street Intersects—

No. 59, Old Branford or Horry House.

This old home was built between 1751 and 1767, and was a very elegant residence. The piazzas over the street were added at a later date. It is now occupied by Mr. W. H. Dunkin, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Postoffice Park—(For description, see Broad Street.)

Broad Street Intersects—

No. 87, Court House. V.

When Charleston was the capital of the colony, and after the city had grown far beyond its original walls, the State House stood on the northwest corner of Meeting and Broad. This was burned in 1788, and as the capital had been removed to Columbia, there was no reason for its rebuilding. On the site, in fact on the very foundations, there was erected the Court House building. It was designed to face on Broad Street, but subsequently the interior was remodeled, and the main entrance thrown on Meeting Street. The court room is on the second floor, with offices for the Judge, Solicitor and stenographer, and on the first floor the offices of the Clerk, Sheriff and Masters in Equity. While lacking in modern architectural jimcracks, the architecture is very fine, if rather austere.

Court House Square Commences—

Nos. 91-95, Timrod Inn.

A modern and well equipped hotel.

No. 103, Hibernian Hall. V.

This building is the property of the Hibernian Society, one of the

oldest and wealthiest associations in the city, and comprising in its ranks all of the best citizens of Irish extraction.

The building is a handsome and substantial one, conveniently arranged, with a large hall, occupying the whole of the second floor, and a smaller hall and committee and club rooms below.

Since the burning of the Institute and St. Andrews Halls this one has been used for large assemblies and fashionable balls. Nos. 113-119, St. John's Hotel. V.

Building erected about 1850 and known for many years as the Mills' House. It marks the southerly boundary of the great fire of 1861, on Meeting Street. It is a first class hotel, modern, up-to-date, and well kept.

Queen Street Intersects—

No. 131, Gibbes Memorial Art Building. V.

Under the will of James S. Gibbes, the sum of about \$123,000 was left to certain trustees "for the erection or purchase of a suitable building to be used as a hall or halls for the exhibition of paintings and for necessary rooms for students in the fine arts." Mr. Gibbes had a refined taste for art and artistic surroundings, which was traditional in his family. When, therefore, he wished to mark his love for his native state, he naturally decided on a building for the cultivation of art. The building is a very handsome one, doing credit to Mr. Gibbes and to the city. Its administration is conducted by the Art Association and the Mayor of the city, but the former are practically in charge.

The Carolina Art Association was chartered December, 1858, and has had on its roll many of the most distinguished men of the State. It has gathered a limited number of paintings, which is being annually added to, and with time the walls of the hall will be covered with works of art. It encourages classes in art study, and the studios on the first floor are the scenes of busy artistic life.

No. 141, Charleston Consolidated Railway and Lighting Co. Main Offices.

Horlbeck's Alley Commences—

Market Street Intersects—

Nos. 189-191, Enterprise Bank.

Hasell Street Intersects—

No. 237, Argyle Hotel. V.

Keeps up to date in every respect and is a charming hostelry. It is in the business section and exceedingly convenient for merchants and others visiting the city.

Nos. 267-269, Charleston American. V.

A modern, up-to-date, progressive daily newspaper. Office is well equipped, and it has a staff of editors, reporters, etc., who are certainly "live wires."

Society Street Intersects—

No. 273-275, Westminster Presbyterian Church. V.

Westminster Presbyterian Church building is remarkable for the perfection of its architecture, having an elegant portico of pure Corinthian style and the rest of the building corresponding in symmetry and correctness.

It was organized as the Third Presbyterian Church in June, 1823, Rev. William H. McDowell, D.D., Pastor. Dr. McDowell was followed by Rev. William C. Dana, D.D., in 1836, who served as pastor for nearly forty-five years. During his pastorate, the name of the church was changed to Central Presbyterian Church. The present beautiful building was dedicated February 3, 1850. In 1882, the Central Presbyterian Church and the Zion Presbyterian Church united under the name of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

No. 287, The Arion Hall.

The Freundshafsbund, a German society for charitable and social purposes, long established and prosperous, erected this building in 1870. It is admirably arranged for its purposes, the first floor being divided into club and billiard rooms with a large dining room in the rear, adorned with portraits of the founders and presidents of the association, the second floor entirely occupied by a spacious hall, well proportioned and finished and having a stage at the western extremity for the musical and dramatic entertainments which the Society frequently gives.

George Street Intersects—

Calhoun Street Intersects—

Marion Square.

Hampton Monument. V.

On Marion Square, opposite Henrietta Street, stands a modest monument to Gen. Wade Hampton—modest compared with the

splendid merits of the man. It is of granite, a shaft resting on a solid plinth, graceful and commanding in its very simplicity. Hampton was perhaps the best loved man South Carolina ever produced.

Hudson Street Commences—

KING STREET

Commencing at the Battery, running North.

EAST SIDE.

Nothing historical or important south.

Queen Street Intersects—

No. 164, Charleston Library. V.

The Charleston Library Society was the earliest association of its kind in Charleston, and the third in the United States. It was organized in 1748, by seventeen young gentlemen, who desired to obtain some of the current literature from England. They soon associated others with them, and, after some difficulties, a charter was obtained in 1754, under the name of Charles Town Library Society. It increased in numbers and wealth, and in spite of the heavy loss sustained by the fire of 1778, acquired an extremely valuable collection of books. These were kept at first at the residence or office of the librarian, and afterwards in the third story of the State House (now the Court House). In 1835 the Society purchased a building at the northwest corner of Broad and Church Streets. This building was erected for the South Carolina Bank, and was occupied by it for some years. The number of volumes in the library is about fifty thousand, and the Society is in a flourishing condition. During the war the greater part of the books, including the most valuable works, was removed to Columbia for safety, but a considerable number were left in the building and were entirely destroyed. After the war the Society was re-organized, and, in 1874, the Apprentices' Library Society was merged in it, bringing a large accession of members and some funds.

The income of the Society being derived only from the small membership fees was insufficient for very great progress, but vigorous and most successful efforts were made to arouse the

interest of the community; liberal subscriptions were made, the debt incurred for repairs, etc., paid off, and new and larger fields of usefulness opened. Following this in February, 1900, the South Carolina Jockey Club, an association of equal age with the Library Society, determining to dissolve, transferred the whole of its valuable property to that Society, making an endowment which secures the future of the Library.

This and other generous bequests enabled the Society to erect a very handsome, commodious and complete building, and in a more accessible neighborhood, its present home. The Library is under able management, largely patronized and its treasures so arranged that they are accessible.

Horlbeck's Alley Ends—

Market Street Intersects—

Nos. 238-242, Washington Light Infantry Armory. V.

This, the home of one of the oldest and most distinguished volunteer military organizations of this country, was occupied by them February 22, 1907. It is very conveniently furnished and in it are gathered many valued relics of the company, of the State, and of the Nation. In the line of military mementoes, it stands unrivaled in the country. The company was organized in 1807 and has taken active part in all the wars which have since occurred. It was in the Florida War; it furnished three companies to the Confederate Army, one of which was in the famous Hampton Legion and two in the 25th S. C. Regt.; it was on the Mexican Border amongst the sage bushes and cacti; in the great World's War it did its duty as Co. B, 105th Ammunition Train, 30th (Old Hickory) Division. While the company was serving in France, the older members organized a Reserve company for home use, if needed.

The company has a long and brilliant career, and has been usually commanded by men who have stood high on the city's roll of honor. Its banner is a Revolutionary relic, presented by the widow of Col. Washington, and "as a meteor shot through the Cowpens deadly fight."

Hasell Street Ends—

Nos. 270-274, The Masonic Temple. V.

This building at the southeast corner of King and Wentworth Streets, was erected by the Masonic fraternity for their meetings, and is arranged for the purpose. Erected first, the corner stone

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The following is a list of points of interest in historic Charleston, all of which may be seen by taking cars of the routes on which these points are located

U. S. NAVY YARD, Navy Yard cars North.

THE BATTERY (White Point Gardens), Meeting Street and Navy Yard cars South.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Fireproof Building, City Hall, U. S. Post Office, Court House, St. Michael's Church, Hibernian Hall, Gibbes Memorial Art Institute, South Carolina Society Hall, all may be reached by Meeting Street cars.

COLONIAL LAKE, Westbound Broad Street cars.

ELK'S HOME (Wentworth Street), Masonic Temple (King and Wentworth), U. S. Custom House (East Bay), City Market (East Bay), may all be reached by Belt Line cars.

MAGNOLIA CEMETERY, Aiken Park and Charleston Country Club, reached by Meeting Street Cars.

HAMPTON PARK, King Street cars North, and Gadsden Loop cars North.

Charleston Consolidated Railway & Lighting Co.

having been laid December 9, 1840, was a good building. But this proving inadequate to the requirements of the Grand and City Lodges, the corner stone of the present very handsome building was laid December 20, 1871. The first floor is occupied as stores, on the second floor is a very large hall, and on the third floor, the lodge room.

No. 272, Atlantic National Bank.

Wentworth Street Intersects—

No. 276, Commercial National Bank.

No. 280, Dime Savings Bank.

Society Street Ends—

No. 302, Liberty Bank.

No. 304 Princess Theatre.

George Street Intersects—

No. 348, Lyric Theatre.

No. 370, Loyal Order of Moose.

In the second story of this building is the meeting place of the Charleston Lodge. The Loyal Order of Moose teaches that once a Moose, always a Moose, and that no Moose will ever be placed in a potters field after death.

Their motto is "All for one and one for all; United we stand, together we fall."

Starting only about 1909, the Order has grown to over 500,000 in the whole country. This organization stands for purity, aid and progress, built entirely on pure morals, always aiding anyone in times of need and distress, and their progress has been wonderful.

It has located at Moosehart, Ill., an institution for the education and training of dependent children of deceased members. At this institution the children are educated in any of the 29 different trades which are taught, and they are kept there until they are capable of earning their livelihood. Moosehart, Ill., is situated in the State of Illinois thirty-five miles from Chicago in the beautiful Fox River valley, comprising thousands of acres of land where everything for the comfort and care of the little children is grown. They have 67 different buildings now constructed and more will be as time advances.

Calhoun Street Intersects—

Marion Square.

Horn Work, Marion Square. V.

On the Square, not very far from the Citadel Buildings, stands what is known as the Horn Work. It was a part of the bastion through which was the gate to the city, in the works erected when the city was defended against the British attack of 1780. The lines run across the peninsula on the ridge on which now stands Flinn's Church, the Citadel and the Orphan House.

Citadel Buildings. V.

Hudson Street Ends—

Nos. 450-458, Southern Railroad—General Offices.

Ann Street Ends—

Mary Street Ends—

Reid Street Ends—

Woolfe Street Ends—

No. 542, City Bank & Trust Company, Charleston Fidelity Corporation.

Spring Street Intersects—

Columbus Street Ends—

No. 600, Star Gospel Mission. V.

The Star Gospel Mission was opened in Charleston April 24, 1904, in a building at 600 King Street, then known as the "Star Theatre," a place of low character, and a resort for men and women of the worst class. Today it is recognized by thoughtful men and women as one of the greatest institutions for good in the City of Charleston.

1. It conducts nightly meetings, and Sunday School, where men, women and children of neglected classes gather.

2. It holds jail meetings every Sunday morning.

3. It conducts open air meetings on the streets, and special meetings in railroad shops and factories for working men and women.

4. It keeps its doors open at all times to welcome the poor and discouraged.

5. It maintains a free employment bureau.

6. It maintains a "Shelter" for moneyless men who are out of employment.

7. It makes provision for food and clothing for the deserving needy.

Its mission is to do good to all that come to its doors. It is undenominational. It is supported by free will offering. Strangers in the city will be made most welcome.

Line Street Intersects—

Shepard Street Intersects—

I Street Intersects—

Huger Street Intersects—

No. 720, The William Enston Home. V.

One of the grandest charitable bequests ever made in Charleston was that of William Enston, a native of Canterbury, England, who came to Charleston in 1834 and died in 1860, having amassed a very large fortune. By his will he provided that the entire income of his estate should be enjoyed by his widow, subject to the payment of certain legacies and annuities, and that upon her death and the extinction of the annuities the whole estate should go to the City of Charleston for the founding of a Hospital for Old and Infirm Persons.

He had no doubt in mind the Hospital of St. John in his native city.

In 1882 a very satisfactory settlement of her life interest was made with Mrs. Enston, a fund placed in the hands of trustees for the annuities and the balance of the property made immediately available for the purpose designed.

A tract of eight acres on King Street, about two miles from the Court House, was purchased, the ground laid off in sections with paved roadways and twenty cottages, attractive in appearance and provided with every convenience and comfort were built, each having space around it for a garden according to the express desire of the founder. In the center of the grounds is a very handsome memorial hall, intended for meetings and religious services. This was dedicated with impressive ceremonies February 22, 1899, and a bronze bust of Mr. Enston, executed by Edward V. Valentine, unveiled.

The cottages at present only occupy about half of the ground. When the fund becomes available the full number which the plat allows will be erected. This institution is doing noble work and

the pious design of its founder "to make old age comfortable" is being beautifully realized.

No. 724, Royal Mills.

Nothing interesting beyond.

WEST SIDE.

No. 27, Pringle House.

This is one of the oldest houses in Charleston, and is probably the best preserved and most elegant specimen of Colonial architecture. It was built by Miles Brewton about 1765. He, with his whole family, was lost at sea and the house passed to his three sisters, one of whom, Mrs. Rebecca Motte, famous in Revolutionary story, was living in it at the time of the occupation of the city by the British—1781-2.

The house was taken by Sir Henry Clinton as headquarters, and after him by Lord Rawdon. When the United States forces occupied Charleston, 1865, this house was again selected as the headquarters of the commanding general.

Nothing historical or important until north of Princess Street.

Princess Street Commences—

No. 213, New Pavilion Hotel.

Market Street Intersects—

Nos. 225-227, The Academy of Music. V.

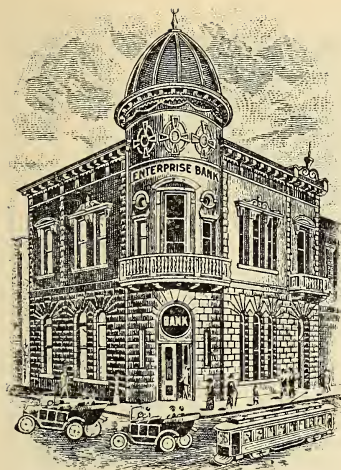
This is a very ornamental and admirably arranged theatre, with a capacity for seating about twelve hundred persons; in proportion to the building the stage is a very fine one, being forty feet deep, fifty-three feet wide, and fifty-one feet high. The building stands at the corner of King and Market Streets, and has a front of sixty feet, is two hundred and thirty-one feet deep and seventy-five feet high. It was built for a mammoth dry goods store, the most extensive Charleston ever had. In 1869 the interior was remodeled, making the theatre, two large halls and fine stores on the first-floor, opening on King Street.

It has always been well conducted and the people of Charleston have had the privilege of seeing there many of the stars of the dramatic and operatic stage.

No. 237, Christian Science. V.

(Information kindly furnished by the local Church authorities.)

Its representative body, a branch of the Mother Church, of Boston, Mass., holds services at 237 King Street. Services held



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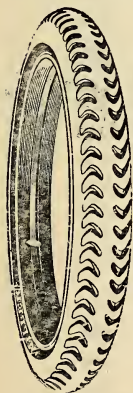


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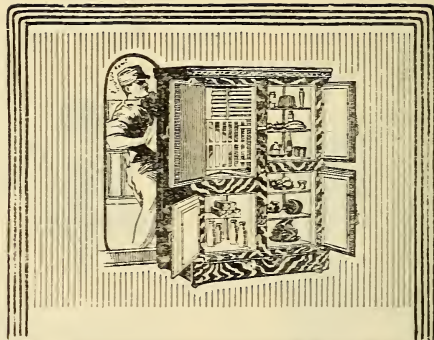
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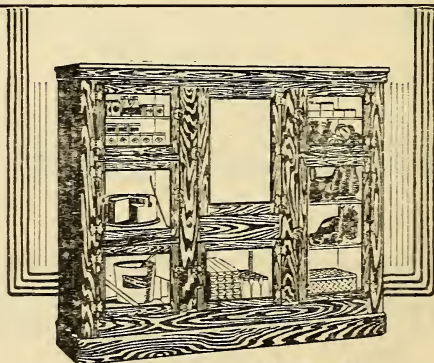
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Beaufain Street Commences—

No. 253, Citizens Bank.

Wentworth Street Intersects—

Liberty Street Commences—

No. 299, Odd Fellows Hall—I. O. O. F. V.

The hall known as Odd Fellows Hall was erected by the local lodges of the Order about 75 years ago. There are three lodges and one encampment in this city which meets regularly. South Carolina Lodge No. 1, instituted February 22, 1840, Marion Lodge No. 2, instituted May 29, 1841, Schiller Lodge No. 30, instituted July 23, 1865, and Chicora Encampment No. 9, instituted December 22, 1880.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is one of the oldest and greatest of the fraternal orders. On December 31, 1917, in round numbers, its total membership was over 2,270,000 persons, the total of invested funds over \$73,000,000, and during that year expenditures for relief exceeded \$6,500,000.

The order is non-political and non-sectarian. Its objects are declared in the charter of every lodge—"For the aid and protection of brothers when sick or on travel and for the purposes of benevolence and charity" and also in the mandate of the Order, "We commend you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan."

George Street Intersects—

No. 343, Majestic Theatre.

Calhoun Street Intersects—

Corner—site of new twelve-story hotel.

No. 399, Pythian Castle. V.

This building was erected through the efforts of the four lodges Knights of Pythias of this city; Stonewall No. 6, Carolina No. 9, Calhoun No. 23, and Jasper No. 66, with a membership of about one thousand, starting the effort by holding a fair and subsequently by an assessment of ten cents per capita which has accomplished lodge ownership.

The Order of Knights of Pythias, based on friendship, charity and benevolence, was established by Justus H. Rathbone in 1864 and the first lodge was chartered in South Carolina in 1867. This Pythian Castle was erected in 1897 and the management and care of it is under the control of a board of directors for the general benefit of the lodges. The building is open to visitors.

No. 403, St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church. V.

This very handsome building in the Gothic style of architecture and with the tallest spire in the city, stands on the west side of King Street, opposite Marion Square. It is one of the latest church buildings of importance in Charleston; the corner-stone was laid on the second day of the Christmas Festival, 1867, and the building dedicated on Green Thursday, March 28, 1872. The stained glass windows representing the Crucifixion and the four Evangelists are splendid works of art, the work of an artist brought from Dresden to New York by Mr. Sharpe, the architect of the church, and the large cost was mostly contributed by prominent gentlemen from all parts of the country, but particularly the north and northwest.

Vanderhorst Street Commences—

Warren Street Commences—

Radcliffe Street Commences—

Morris Street Commences—

No. 565, South Carolina Loan & Trust Co., Branch.

Nothing historical or important.

Cleveland Street Commences—

No. —, Sunbeam Memorial Baptist Church. V.

Erected for the worship of Baptists in this section of the city. The building is of recent construction and admirably suited to the wants of the congregation.

Nothing interesting beyond.

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BROAD STREET

NORTH SIDE.

No. 14, First Federal Shot Struck. V.

When the Federals began the bombardment of the city from the Swamp Angel Battery in the marsh near Morris Island, the first shot struck the cornice over the first story of the building, now occupied by C. T. Lowndes & Co., and broke off the eastern edge of the brown stone cornice.

No. 16, Bank of Charleston, N. B. A.

State Street Commences—

Nos. 18-22, Peoples Building. V.

This building is an office building, on the first story of which is the Peoples National Bank. It is the only sky scraper, at present, in the city. Architecturally it is an ornament to the city.

Nos. 18-22, Peoples National Bank.

No. 24, Charleston Savings Institution.

No. 34, Atlantic Savings Bank.

Church Street Intersects—

No. 50, Chamber of Commerce. V.

A Chamber of Commerce was established in 1773, before the Revolutionary War. The original minute book, with the signatures of its founders, is preserved, but the society seems to have died out. But in 1823 it was revived and since has had a very useful and valued existence, of great benefit to the commerce and general interests of the community. It has had several homes, but at last has settled down into its present building, which for many years was used by the Charleston Library. It is now exceedingly prosperous, receiving large support from the merchants of the city and is doing work of incalculable value to the city. It is well equipped and what is more important, has an active corps of officers, whose earnest labor is devoted to building up the city.

Nos. 60-64, The Confederate College and the Confederate Home.

(Information kindly furnished by the Officers of the College.)

The Confederate College is a boarding school of High School grade. The buildings which it occupies are of historic interest, comprising the Carolina Coffee House, the Depository Building, and the United States Court Rooms in which were tried the crew of the last slaver and in which the presiding judge, when South Carolina seceded in 1860, dramatically cast off his robes of office and renounced his allegiance to the United States Government.

These buildings with modern additions and improvements, large, well-ventilated schoolrooms and light, airy bedrooms, are still the home of the school founded in 1867 by patriotic women headed by Mrs. Mary Amaranthia Snowden as a branch of the Home for Mothers, Widows, and Daughters of Confederate Soldiers and Sailors. Scholarships founded for this purpose still give educational opportunities to a limited number of Confederate descendants. The school is modern in method and popular. Its graduates have contributed largely to the army of rural teachers.

The Home Department, founded at the same time, still exists, though necessarily on a very small scale. This branch, although under the same roof, is distinct from the school. When founded the need was so desperate that destitute women and children were crowded into the old rooms, cared for and taught by volunteer workers. This generation which has learned for itself the sad lessons of war, should remember with admiration the women who established this institution.

In the earthquake of 1886 the buildings were much injured and were restored by the generosity of the people of the United States, who contributed to the rebuilding of Charleston.

Corner of Meeting Street, City Hall. V.

The site on which the present City Hall stands was, in colonial times, that of the Town Market Place. In 1801-2 the building was erected by and for the United States Bank. When the bank was discontinued the city bought the building for a city hall, and have so used it ever since. In the first story are offices of various city officials, and in the second the hall for meetings of Council, with the Mayor's office adjoining.

The chief attraction of this building, and that which gives it special interest to strangers, is the number of portraits and busts which adorn the Council Chamber and Mayor's office. Some of these possess considerable merit, and all are full of interest from their history and associations. Space permits only a brief note of the principal ones.

A full length portrait of George Washington, by Col. Trumbull, painted for the City Council shortly after the visit of President Washington to Charleston in 1791. A full length portrait of President Monroe, by S. F. B. Morse, who became famous as inventor of the electric telegraph. General Jackson, by Vanderlyn. There is also a bust portrait of General Jackson, in the Mayor's office, the execution of which is considered superior to the foregoing. John C. Calhoun, by Healy. Mr. Calhoun is represented as addressing the Senate of the United States, and in the background appear the faces of several of his contemporaries in that

body. General Zachary Taylor, a full length portrait, presented to the city by Mr. Peter Conroy. William C. Preston, believed to be by Jarvis, an English portrait painter who for some years resided in Columbia, S. C. Senator Wade Hampton, a portrait, painted in 1879, by P. Prescott, of Boston, and presented to the City Council of Charleston by Dr. Wm. Henry White, of Springfield, Mass. General William Moultrie, by Charles Fraser. The date of this portrait is not known. Wm. Enston, by J. H. Stolle, of Dresden. This portrait was reproduced from a photograph and is considered a fair likeness. Mr. Enston's splendid charity is elsewhere mentioned. The Marquis de Lafayette, a portrait in miniature, by Charles Fraser, executed for the City Council to commemorate the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to Charleston, 1825. Mr. Fraser was a fine artist and all of his pictures possess merit, but probably his special excellence lay in miniature painting, and specimens of his work of this kind are very highly valued in Charleston. General Francis Marion by J. H. Stolle. This is a remarkable work of art. There is no really authentic likeness of General Marion in existence, and the painter had for guidance only some imperfect prints and the written accounts of the General's personal appearance. His success is striking; it would be difficult to form a more perfect ideal of the hero of Carolina than he has produced. Mr. Stolle has presented the picture to the city, and there are many others of value, historically and artistically.

The statuary consists in part of the following pieces: Bust of Robert Y. Hayne, by Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, Va. Bust (heroic size) of James Louis Petigru, South Carolina's great jurist. This was executed by Mr. A. G. Harnisch, of Rome. Bust of Robert Fulton, by Bremond, copied from the original by Houdon. Plaster bust of John C. Calhoun, by the late Clark Mills, believed to be one of his earliest works. Bust of Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, by Valentine. Bust of Hon. C. G. Memminger.

In the cases are many valued historical mementoes, among these the sword of General Beauregard, and that of Captain J. C. Mitchell, who lost his life while commanding Fort Sumter during its terrific bombardment by the Federal batteries and ironclads.

Court House Square Ends—

Court House—For description, see Meeting Street.

No. 88, Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

This building was purposed only for a meeting place of the Hebrew Orphan Society, their orphans being maintained at a general asylum at Atlanta, Ga.

King Street Intersects—**No. 110, Old Izard House.**

This substantial and well built house was erected previous to 1757. It has escaped all the great fires and stands today a monument of colonial days.

No. 118, Site of St. Andrew's Hall.

On this lot stood the hall, which for many years was the favorite place for fashionable assemblies and public meetings. It was the home of the St. Andrew's Society, founded in 1729 by Scotch immigrants. Historically it is famous as the meeting place of the State Convention which, December 20, 1860, there passed the Ordinance of Secession, the act which inaugurated the great War of Secession.

When General Lafayette visited the city, arriving March 14, 1825, he was assigned, being the guest of the city, St. Andrew's Hall as his residence. He had visited the city forty-eight years before, a youth of twenty, to espouse the cause of the American colonies, to defend their rights, and to aid in winning their independence. Now he came as the guest of the American people, and in response to the unanimous request of their Congress. He was met at the outskirts of the city by the Governor of the State and many distinguished citizens, and escorted by a large and enthusiastic column, military, civic societies, schools, and other citizens, welcomed at the City Hall by the Mayor and Council and escorted to his quarters at this historic hall. The entire city did homage to its true friend and patriotic defender.

No. 122, The Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. V.

The first Cathedral of Charleston, a frame structure, was built and dedicated by Bishop England, on December 30, 1821, about a year after the arrival of the first bishop in the city.

The present magnificent Gothic Cathedral was consecrated on April 14, 1907. It was begun towards the close of 1888, by Rt. Rev. H. P. Northrop, then Bishop of Charleston. It follows closely the lines of the cathedral which was destroyed in the great fire of 1861, which was built during the Episcopate of Bishop Reynolds, the second Bishop of Charleston. From 1861 to 1907, Divine worship was held in the pro-Cathedral on Queen Street, erected by Bishop Lynch. P. C. Keeley of New York, the architect of Bishop Reynolds' Cathedral, was also the architect of the new cathedral, which, however, he made far more beautiful. It is of pure Gothic, with the trend of the German of the fourteenth century, and is built of Connecticut brownstone, and cost about \$200,000. It is about 200 feet long from the main entrance to the

rear of the vestry. The nave is 150 feet long by 80 feet wide. From the floor to the apex of the vaulted roof is 60 feet.

The main altar is an exquisite work of Vermont marble, and the other altars are of marble. There are fifty stained-glass windows from Munich, reproducing masterpieces of the great artists, depicting the life of our Saviour and kindred sacred subjects. This cathedral, artistically and architecturally, is regarded as one of the most magnificent buildings in the South.

Legare Street Intersects—

SOUTH SIDE.

No. 1, Carolina Savings Bank.

Nos. 3-5, Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. V.

This firm printed, in part, the notes and bonds of the Southern Confederacy, 1861-5.

No. 17, South Carolina Loan & Trust Company. Security Savings Bank.

No. 19, Office News and Courier. V.

One of the leading and most influential newspapers of the South has its home in this old building. For its improved machinery and physical outfit, there has been erected in its rear, a suitable building. The News was started in 1865, but the Courier goes back to 1803. The two were consolidated in 1873 and since that date has flourished and had a most prosperous career.

No. 23, Miners & Merchants Bank.

No. 39, Exchange Banking & Trust Company. Building also used as an Office Building.

Church Street Intersects—

Meeting Street Intersects—

No. 81-83, Postoffice and United States Court. V.

This building is one of the finest in the city. It was erected by our beloved Uncle Sam, who is always generous with his people's money, and this building does every credit to his liberality. It is built of granite. It stands on the site of the old Police "Guard House," which together with the United States Court House on the adjoining lot on Meeting Street, were destroyed by the earthquake of 1886. It was completed in 1896. The cellar and first story are used by the postoffice, and the upper stories by the United States Court. The interior finishing is very fine, perhaps unequalled by that of any postoffice in the country, and thanks to

the various postmasters, is always kept clean, which can be said of few public buildings in the land, where every citizen has the inalienable right to spit, throw scraps, and make all the dirt he chooses.

To the south of the building is the park, which is well kept and is a spot of charm and beauty. For reasons unknown, it is not open for the use of the public. On one occasion, a small boy who lived nearby was friendly to the keeper who allowed him and some friends to invade the sacred precincts. Another keeper saw them, and demanded what they were doing there. The small boy, who was rather precocious answered, saying they had permission, but if they had not had, they would have a perfect right, as the park belonged to his Uncle Sam.

No. 87, The Associated Charities Society.

Here is the office of the most worthy and useful association, which, since its founding in 1888, has done a world of good to our city. Its members and officers have been of the leading and most influential of Charleston's citizenship. Its objects, which it has successfully accomplished, are to enable the benevolent to give promptly and wisely; by this assurance stimulated benevolence; it has kept foreign tramps from the city or expedited their departure; it has banished professional beggars from the streets; it has secured immediate relief to every worthy applicant, by referring the same to some organization or friend, and it has carefully investigated every claim made to it and thus seen that the needy were supplied and the unworthy prevented from imposing on the city or its people.

King Street Intersects—

WENTWORTH STREET

Runs from East Bay, Westward to Ashley River.

NORTH SIDE.

Anson Street Intersects—

No. 34, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

This was established for colored parishioners and is doing a splendid work. The building was erected prior to 1861 and has no special historic interest.

Meeting Street Intersects—

No. 54, The Elks Home.

This is a club house of this valued social order, and widely extends its hospitality and the services of the Elks.

Nos. 58-60, The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

This is an elegant brick structure, of the Corinthian style of architecture. The property was purchased from the Wentworth Street Baptist Church, April 10, 1866, by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for its colored congregation. The church owns a splendidly located and convenient parsonage at 132 Wentworth Street.

The congregation comprises a membership of about eight hundred persons, of the most cultivated and substantial people of our colored population.

No. 66, Fusiliers Armory. V.

This is the home of a pre-Revolutionary military company. It was founded July 4, 1775, took part in the Revolutionary War, in that with the Indians in Florida, in that of Secession, was on the Mexican border during the recent troubles with Mexico, and when our country entered the World's War, it valiantly volunteered, and in its regiment, the 2nd South Carolina National Guard, was mustered into Federal service, sent to France, and the Fusiliers former Company D of the 105th Ammunition Train, attached to the 30th Division. It has always been ready for duty and always rendered magnificent services to the country. It has always been composed of citizens, descendants principally of the German settlers who came to the city considerably more than one hundred years ago, hence while "German" in name, in name only, every man in the company was a loyal and devoted American.

King Street Intersects—

St. Philip Street Intersects—

Glebe Street Commences—

Nos. 100-102, Grace Church. V.

This church, one of the more modern among the Episcopal churches of the city, presents a handsome specimen of Gothic architecture, and chiefly through the munificence of its members is very completely and elegantly furnished and adorned.

The congregation was founded in 1840, the corner-stone of the building was laid July 7, 1847, and the church consecrated November 9, 1848. It is one of the most popular and prosperous of the many Episcopal churches in the city. It is remarkable that the

rectorship of the Rev. C. C. Pinckney was for so long a period—from 1850 until his death in 1898, almost half a century.

Attached on Glebe Street is a most convenient Sunday School building, and on the corner of Glebe and Wentworth a very fine rectory.

Coming Street Intersects—

SOUTH SIDE.

Anson Street Intersects—

Nos. 37-43, St. Andrew's Lutheran Church. V.

This building was erected previous to the War of Secession, for the use of the Methodist Protestants of the city, and was badly damaged by the Federal bombardment. The Lutherans had a church on Morris Street. Both congregations had been depleted by the war, and so they decided to unite, and repairing the Wentworth Street building, worshipped therein, under the liberal pastorage of Rev. W. S. Bowman, D.D. The present name of the church was adopted and under a number of scholarly, eloquent and earnest pastors the congregation has been enlarged, and it has become prosperous and is carrying on a good work.

Meeting Street Intersects—

Nos. 61-67, Artillery Hall.

Before the War of Secession, the Fourth Brigade was comprised of all the military organizations in the city, and erected for drilling and social purposes, this fine castellated building. On the re-organization of the brigade, after the Reconstruction Era, it was found that the various units of the brigade preferred individual quarters and the building was disposed of to the Artillery Company, one of the organizations. The large hall has since been used as a public meeting place, and the lower rooms for the social pleasures of members.

The German Artillery is one of the largest and most prosperous of the military organizations of the city. During the War of Secession it had three companies in the Confederate Army and one in the Army of Northern Virginia and a battalion of two companies doing service on the coast of the State. The company has a splendid record in those wars in which it took part.

Corner of King—Masonic Temple, facing King Street, but with the entrance to upper stories on Wentworth Street. (See King Street for description.)

King Street Intersects—

CALHOUN STREET

Commencing at Cooper River and running West to Ashley River.

NORTH SIDE.

Washington Street Intersects—

Where Liberty Tree grew.

In the early history of the city, during the period of the pre-Revolutionary excitement, in the square now bounded by Calhoun, Charlotte, Alexander and Washington Streets, in the then old Mazyckboro, stood the Liberty Tree on that portion of it occupied now by No. 22, Alexander Street, on the gateway of which a tablet marks the site. Under this tree patriotic assemblages were held, and treason against the crown of Great Britain nurtured.

Alexander Street Intersects—

Elizabeth Street Commences—

Nos. 110-112, Emanuel A. M. E. Church.

Emanuel A. M. E. Church is one of the largest and most influential colored churches in the City of Charleston, S. C. It was organized in 1865 by Rev. R. H. Cain, D.D. In 1882, when Rev. Sterrett divided the congregation of this church and organized Mt. Zion, it had a total membership of 3,878. The church has a basement, vestry room and ladies' parlor, galleries and vestibule, and has a seating capacity of over 2,000. It is equipped with an organ, electric blower and electric lights and is heated by two large furnaces. It has a beautiful lawn on either side, which causes the church to be cool and airy.

Meeting Street Intersects—

Marion Square.

The square on Calhoun Street, between Meeting and King Streets and running back to Tobacco Street, which once ran in front of the Citadel buildings, is owned by the successors of the Fourth Brigade, State Militia. It was originally a solidly built square, but the Fourth Brigade bought all the property and converted it into an open plaza for drilling and other military exercises. To do this, they added to their funds, by a lottery scheme, by loan from the city, and otherwise. It was long known as the "Citadel Green." In 1882 the city, to whom the Fourth Brigade owed a large sum for the original purchase, and the Brigade

came to an amicable settlement, whereby past debts were wiped out and the square was to be used as a public park and maintained by the city. It was substantially laid out, the center area made solid for a parade ground and around its three sides grass plots laid out and trees planted—which on the Calhoun Street side, is used as a children's playground. The square was just within the Revolutionary line of fortification.

At the Calhoun Street entrance, stands the magnificent monument to Carolina's greatest statesman, John C. Calhoun, erected by the Ladies Calhoun Monument Association. The statue of Calhoun, crowning the granite column, is by the sculptor Powers and is an impressive work of art. The only regret is that it is placed so high, that its artistic merits cannot be fully appreciated.

On the Meeting Street side is the monument to Wade Hampton and on the King Street side the Revolutionary Horn work, a part of the defensive works of the city during the British attack in 1780. It is not known when it was erected, but it was there in 1780.

The Citadel. V.

This building, or rather the first and second story of the center building, was originally erected for a tobacco inspection, where tobacco brought down in huge rolling casks from the back country, was sold. Then it was used as a citadel for the preservation of the arms of the State, guarded by a magazine guard. In 1842 the guard was disbanded and their place taken by the cadets of the Military Academy, then established, who discharged the duties of said guard. A third story and wings were then added, then a fourth story and the buildings adjoining the wings, extending the entire establishment from Meeting to King Street.

It is the home of the Military College of South Carolina, known first as the S. C. M. A. and is the West Point of the South. The Academy has been admirably conducted, the drill and discipline of the cadets unsurpassed, and the tone of the institution very high. To it the State owes many of her best men in all the walks of life.

On the breaking out of the late war the cadets were early in the field. In fact, the first gun of the conflict was fired by them, on the memorable morning of the 9th of January, 1861, when the Star of the West attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter; after that, they were kept at their studies in the Academy, and doing guard duty in and around the city, and whenever an emergency arose they were promptly called out and did good service. About December, 1864, they went into active service and so

remained unto the close of the war, the Academy being virtually abandoned. On the evacuation of Charleston the United States troops took possession of the buildings, and part of the garrison was quartered in them for several years. During their occupation the west wing was destroyed by fire.

Through the untiring efforts of the Board of Visitors, with whom all the surviving graduates and ex-cadets of the institution heartily co-operated, the Academy was re-opened on October 11, 1882, under the most favorable auspices, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The official reports of the United States inspecting officers who have visited it, place it at the head of the similar military schools of the country.

King Street Intersects—

Corner lot, Site of the new twelve-story hotel building, about to be erected.

No. 160, Orphan House.

This noble charity stands on its spacious grounds, giving evidence of the care and love of our people for the destitute young. It is one of the few public charities of our country which has escaped the defiling touch of politics, and even under the degrading negro rule of the State it was kept pure and free from any influence hurtful to its highest interests.

The Act of Incorporation of the city (1783) imposed upon the city the care of providing for the poor and maintaining and educating the poor orphan children. In accordance with this Act, a number of orphan children were supported, by boarding them out in private houses, and were educated at the expense of the city.

In 1792, the City Council passed an ordinance for the erection of an Orphan House, and the vacant lands between Calhoun Street and Vanderhorst Street were appropriated to the purpose. On the 12th of November, 1792, the corner-stone of the building was laid, and on the 18th of October, 1794, with appropriate religious services, one hundred and fifteen orphan children were introduced into it.

In 1853, the commissioners presented a memorial to Council recommending the repair and enlargement of the building; and, this being adopted, Messrs. Jones and Lee, architects, were charged with the work, which they completed shortly before the celebration of the sixty-sixth anniversary, October 18, 1855. The building as it now stands is in the Italian style; is two hundred and thirty-six feet long and seventy-six feet wide, with an exten-

sion in the rear ninety feet long by thirty-one feet wide. The main building is five stories high, divided in the front into three sections, the central portion being surmounted by a pediment and having an Italian portico projecting in the front. The building is covered by a Mansard roof, and above the central section of the front is the belfry, in which hangs one of the city alarm bells; on the belfry is a figure of Charity. The whole height is one hundred and forty-six feet from the ground. It is divided into spacious and airy rooms, adapted to the various requirements of the inmates, and is surrounded by extensive grounds, well laid out, and protected by a high brick wall. In the northern part of the grounds is a handsome chapel, in which services are held every Sunday by some one of the city clergymen.

The institution is complete in every detail and is Charleston's grandest charitable work. The lives of hundreds of citizens, some of whom have risen to eminence in the nation, as well as in their own State, attest its practical value.

St. Philip Street Intersects—

Nos. 176-178, The First Church of Christ.

This church was organized in the year 1898 in a tabernacle on the corner of Rutledge Avenue and Beaufain Street. Here it continued to meet for worship until the year 1904, when a lot was bought on Calhoun Street. A good, comfortable house of worship was built. It has since been remodeled, and a brick Bible School building put up in the rear of the church house.

This church has always been very closely connected with the missionary enterprises of the Disciples of Christ. It has joined with the churches of the city in local missionary and benevolent work. It has maintained its young people's work and joined with the Christian Endeavor Union of the city in its work. It is progressive. It was one of the first, if not the first, church in the city to put in the individual communion services. It has always stood for the union of all of God's people and the Bible as the only rule of faith and practice.

Coming Street Intersects—

Pitt Street Intersects—

No. 222, Old Bethel Church.

This building was first erected at the corner of Pitt and Calhoun Streets, and in it, the sainted Wesley preached from the same pulpit as is now used. When the present brick edifice was erected

it was moved to the rear of the lot and used as a Sunday School building and was subsequently given to a colored congregation and moved across Calhoun Street to its present site.

Smith Street Intersects—

Ogier Street Commences—

Rutledge Avenue Intersects—

Nos. 258-266, St. Francis Xavier Infirmary.

Here the the extensive buildings of the St. Francis Xavier Infirmary. This admirable institution is under the charge of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy and is a thoroughly equipped hospital doing valuable charity work and also open to private patients. It is a most important element in the hospital system of the city.

Ashley Avenue Intersects—

Lucas Street Intersects—

No. 288, Riverside Infirmary.

The residence, originally on the square, purchased for the city hospital, fronting on Calhoun Street, has been converted into a hospital for private patients and is known as the Riverside Infirmary. Its large and airy rooms, handsomely finished and looking out on a beautiful view of the Ashley River make it peculiarly suitable for its purpose. It is well managed and has been a great blessing to the community.

In its rear has been erected a home for nurses, where careful instruction and accommodation is supplied them.

Ashley River.

SOUTH SIDE.

Marsh Street Ends—

Washington Street Intersects—

East Bay Street Ends—

Alexander Street Intersects—

Wall Street Ends—

Anson Street Ends—

No. 123, Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church.

This building was originally erected by the Presbyterians for

their colored brethren who for many years prior to 1861, worshipped therein, under the ministration of the distinguished divine, Dr. Girardeau. After the war and the death of Dr. Girardeau, the congregation and the building was disposed of to a colored congregation, who have since worshipped therein.

Meeting Street Intersects—

No. 143, Columbus Hall.

This very fine building, erected in recent years, is the home and meeting place of the Knights of Columbus. It has a large hall on the second floor, in which many public meetings and social gatherings are held. The Knights of Columbus is a very strong and influential association of Roman Catholics, covering in its work our whole country, the council in this city being one of the subsidiary societies of the National body.

King and St. Philip Streets Intersect—

College Street Ends—

No. 203, Bishop England High School. Roman Catholic, and doing a very fine work.

Pitt Street Intersects—

No. 219, Church of Seventh Day Adventists.

Which denomination bases its faith on the Bible as its only guiding rule. They observe the seventh day of the week as their Sabbath.

Smith Street and Rutledge Avenue Intersect—

No. 261, Jacob Washington Franke Lutheran Hospital and Home.

C. D. Franke, a successful and generous merchant of our city, left in his will a fund to be devoted to the purchase and maintenance of this most worthy charity. It was established in memory of his deceased son and "for the purpose of carrying on works of Christian charities in connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Church." It was placed in charge of and the property invested in the Evangelical Lutheran Charities Society, chartered in 1892. This fine old residence, with ample grounds, was purchased and fully equipped, and has done a good work in the scope intended by the large-hearted donor.

Ashley Avenue Intersects—

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WRITE OR PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT

Scattered Points of Interest

(Streets Arranged Alphabetically)

AMERICA STREET

WEST SIDE.

Southwest Corner Hampstead Square. St. Barnabas Lutheran Church. V.

Erected in recent years to minister to the religious necessities of Lutherans in the northeastern section of the city. The congregation is flourishing and has done a splendid work amongst the people of that section and gathers many around its altars.

Northwest Corner Hampstead Square. Hampstead Square M. E. Church. V.

This fills a want in that section of the city for the Methodists and the building has been only recently erected. It fills its purposes well and the congregation is prosperous and doing a good work.

This congregation is the legitimate successor of the first Methodist Church established in the city about the middle of the year 1787 on Cumberland Street. The first building erected on that site was wooden and known as the "Blue Meeting House." The fire of 1838 destroyed this and a new brick church was erected and finished in 1839. This brick building was destroyed in the great fire of 1861. It is hoped that the good Methodists of this congregation will have all their sufferings from fire on this earth, and not be troubled in another world.

The congregation was reorganized and a temporary building erected in 1883 in Hanover Street and the handsome structure was subsequently erected and they have a permanent home again.

Blake Intersects—

Corner of Cooper Street. Tabernacle Baptist Church. V.

In the year 1888 some devoted members of the Citadel Square Baptist Church opened a mission in a room over a store at the corner of America and Blake Streets, and did very earnest work there for some time.

The renowned songstress Emma Abbott visited the Citadel Square Church and was so cordially received that in her will she

left \$5,000 to the church. This nucleus, with other funds collected, enabled the purchase of the lot at the corner of Cooper and America Streets and the erection thereon of a modern church building which has been occupied and used ever since as a place of worship.

The Cooper Street Mission of the Citadel Square Baptist Church was conducted for many years by a number of the members of that church, and a good Sunday School and other religious services regularly held.

About 1918 the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention took up the work, receiving a conveyance of the property from the church, and a church known as the Tabernacle Baptist Church has now been formed, and is continuing with increasing interest the work so earnestly done during many years past by the mission.

ANSON STREET

WEST SIDE.

North of Laurens Street, No. 93, St. Joseph's Parochial School. V.

This school was opened in 1887 in a commodious building specially constructed. An annex was built in 1906 to accommodate the increased attendance. The principal and teachers are members of the Order of Our Lady of Mercy of this city with the pastor as superintendent. It is a grammar school with the usual grades and Christian doctrine is a specialty.

No. 95, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. V.

This edifice previously used for divine worship was purchased in 1859 and dedicated as a Catholic Church.

It was renovated by its first pastor, Very Rev. Leon Fillion, V. G., who officiated throughout the war of the Confederacy during which it was struck by a shell while the congregation was worshipping.

Father Fillion was succeeded by Rev. C. J. Croghan who had served as Chaplain in the Army of Northern Virginia until the close of the war. In 1884 the church was improved and enlarged by Rev. F. J. Shadler, author of "The Beauties of the Catholic Church."

ASHLEY AVENUE

EAST SIDE.

Cannon Street—

No. 218, Church of the Holy Communion. V.

Organized November 7, 1848, the first service was held in the

home of the late Bishop Bowen, on Ashley Avenue, November 12, 1848. Services were held in one of the buildings of the U.S. Arsenal, now occupied by the Porter Military Academy, until 1855.

The corner-stone of the first building was laid by Bishop Davis on the corner of Ashley Avenue and Cannon Street, November 19, 1853. Later the plans were changed and a larger building of a different style of architecture was completed on this site October 27, 1855. A brick Sunday School building on the adjoining lot was contracted for in 1859.

Dr. A. Toomer Porter's personal entry in the record from this date typifies the spirit in which this and even larger undertakings were to be brought to successful completion under his leadership: "I have borrowed the money from the Savings Institution, and have mortgaged my house for it. The work is begun without a dollar, in prayer and faith, for it is for God's glory in Christ, and He will not let me fail." Two days later Mr. George A. Trenholm gave him a check for \$1,000, and eventually the whole was paid.

In 1863, Mr. George A. Trenholm gave to Dr. Porter in trust a large lot on Rutledge Avenue and \$50,000 for the erection of a handsome church upon it as soon as the war was over. Dr. Porter wished to invest this money in cotton, which he thought he could ship to England through the blockade at a large profit, but on the advice of others he invested in Confederate bonds instead, and thereby lost it all.

Through the gift of Mr. Theodore D. Wagner the chancel was extended in 1868. In subsequent years by various extensions the church was brought to its present proportions.

WEST SIDE.

Broad Street—

No. 55, Baker Sanatorium. V.

Fine building, completely equipped and is rendering great work to the State.

Beaufain Street Intersects—

Pass eight cross streets.

Doughty Street Intersects—

No. 167-199, Porter Military Academy. V.

Porter Military Academy was established by the Rev. Anthony Toomer Porter, D.D., in December, 1867, for the education of

the boys of the State whose fathers had been killed or ruined by the War of Secession. In the beginning it took its name from that of the parish of which Mr. Porter was rector and was called the Holy Communion Church Institute. Later the name was changed to Porter Academy by the Trustees in the absence of Dr. Porter and when the military feature was added, the present name was adopted.

It has become a national school. There are 25 States and three foreign countries represented in the student body. Its certificate is accepted in lieu of entrance examinations by all colleges and universities which grant that privilege to any preparatory school anywhere. The equipment consists of thirteen buildings, all of them brick but two. The War Department has detailed two commissioned and one non-commissioned officer. Artillery drill will be added as will also naval drills, the equipment for this latter being furnished by the Navy Department. This is the only school in South Carolina to have this distinction.

While the Academy is under the guidance of the Episcopal Church, boys from all faiths are eligible for entrance if they meet the moral and financial requirements. Education has not been commercialized; no one makes or can make any dividends or income from it. All of its life is built around the chapel services and that for which they stand; the result is a good, wholesome tone.

The courses offered prepare for any college course, or for filling commercial positions; the rule is not to employ any but teachers who have had successful experience as instructors and disciplinarians elsewhere and who expect to make teaching their life work. This means that the boys at Porter are in the hands of experts. The success of Porter boys in college and in after life demonstrate the wisdom of this course.

Bee Street Intersects—

Cannon Street Intersects—

No. 229, Episcopal Church Home. V.

The Diocesan Church Home of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina was founded in Charleston about 1849, for needy women and children. It gives a comfortable home to about twelve women of the church. The Bishop of the Diocese is President of the Board of Trustees, and the management of the institution is under the care of a number of ladies of the Episcopal Church in Charleston. Its support comes from the Diocese of South Caro-

lina in general, and it can accommodate at least twenty inmates who may come to it from any part of the State.

BEAUFAIN STREET

SOUTH SIDE.

Corner Wilson, No. 71, Calvary Church. V.

This building was erected in 1848 by the Rev. Paul Trapier, D.D., Priest in charge, with the alms contributed by the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Charleston for the worship of negro servants, "the bond and the free."

The church building was consecrated on the 4th Sunday in Advent 1849 by the Bishop.

The congregation was served by white clergymen until January, 1890; from that year it has been served by colored clergymen.

This church building is the oldest in the United States erected for negroes, where they have worshipped regularly up to the present time.

The policy of this church is city-wide in its efforts of moral, religious and civic uplift of the negro citizens. It is also interested in the Diocesan and general work of the church.

CANNON STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Rutledge Avenue—

No. 108, The Caroline Wilkinson Home.

In November, 1868, Dr. Porter bought the lot at the rear of the church and established there an Orphans Home for Boys. Later this building was used for the head master's residence and barracks for the boys of the Holy Communion Church Institute. This school developed into the Porter Academy and when by special Act of Congress the grounds and buildings of the old U. S. Arsenal which it now occupies were acquired, Dr. Porter converted the former barracks into the "Caroline Wilkinson Home," which was formally opened on April 23, 1881. In the words of Dr. Porter its purpose was and is to "provide a home for ladies who are alone in the world, and who have not the means to provide for themselves that comfort and independence which their birth and culture make so essential to their well-being."

SOUTH SIDE.**King Street—**

No. 7, Fire Department, Cannon Street Station.

St. Philip Street Intersects—

No. 135, The Hospital and Training School for Nurses.

This was founded in 1896. To give training in nursing to negro women and hospital opportunity to negro physicians of Charleston was the purpose for which it was established. The hospital is general in its scope, caring for both medical and surgical cases. It contains twelve private rooms, two wards for males, one for females and nurses' dormitories.

The institution is under management of the Charleston County Medical Association which is composed of the negro physicians of Charleston and those of the allied professions—dentists and druggists.

The institution accommodates fourteen student nurses. These attend the sick of the hospital and give service also in private families, both in and out of town, under physicians.

The hospital is charitable as far as such might be possible, its only source of revenue being from patients treated here and pay received by nurses when employed in private families. The course is complete in three years of lectures, demonstrations and practical work.

CHALMERS STREET**NORTH SIDE.**

No. 6, Old Slave Market, so-called. V.

Many visitors to the city, particularly those who have imbibed the traditional prejudices against old time Southern slavery, enquire for the tourists' traditional "Slave Market." As a matter of fact no such market existed in the city. Most of the Southern owners of slaves never sold them, and the workers on the various plantations—the best cared for peasantry the world has ever seen—passed by inheritance from father to son. But this class of property was subject to the same vicissitudes as all others and sales of slaves were necessary from time to time. We refer to this as conditions existing in the nineteenth century. Such sales were

made by brokers, who had to lodge and feed the slaves while in their custody, and hence they required house room and often a room therein in which any auction sale took place. There were several such buildings in the neighborhood of Broad, State and Church Streets, but as has been said no general market for this purpose. The sale of slaves was largely discontinued, and whenever possible families were not divided by such sales. Unfortunately the word "Slave" was given to the African—a word most distasteful to the ears of free men. But the condition of the Southern slave was the best of any peasantry in the world. They were cared for in youth and old age. Kept healthy, fed, clothed, and their spiritual wants catered to. It was the greatest compliment to the Southern people's good influence on the race, that in about one hundred years, they had raised it from cruel barbarism to be worthy, in the view of the statesmen of 1865, to become voting citizens of a white man's country.

The same partisan history which stigmatizes the institution of slavery, designates this building as a Slave Market, which market, however, never existed.

CHARLES STREET

EAST SIDE.

Queen Street—

Clifford Alley Ends—

No. 4, Alva Gage Public Library and Peoples Forum. V.

The Alva Gage Free Public Library was founded in 1904, as a memorial to Alva Gage, a generous, public-spirited citizen of Charleston. It was the first public and only free public library in the city. It has about 3,000 well-selected books. It is supported and controlled by the Alva Gage Guild, an organization of young people of the Unitarian Church.

The People's Forum was inaugurated in the winter of 1911-12, and is what its name implies, a forum for the discussion of all questions that concern the welfare of the public. It is non-sectarian and non-partisan. It affords an opportunity for a full and free discussion of all topics brought before it, and every speaker must consent to have his remarks argued by members of the audience, if they so desire. In February, 1919, the Forum was

recognized and incorporated. Meetings are held on Sunday evening in Alva Gage Hall, Archdale Street.

No. 6-8, Unitarian Church. V.

The Circular Church congregation having outgrown its building on Meeting Street, established another church on Archdale, now Charles, Street, just before the Revolution. They remained as one society until one of the pastors became a convert to Unitarianism, and he convinced of the truth of his belief about half the joint congregations. So, by amicable arrangement the Presbyterians kept the Circular Church, and the Unitarians became possessed of the Archdale Street Church building. The old church building, a plain and substantial brick edifice, was said to have been used as a stable by the British during their occupancy of the city, 1780-1782.

The building was remodeled, in fact practically reconstructed, and the new church dedicated April 2, 1854. It is the most perfect piece of architecture of its kind in the city. The style is the "Perpendicular," the latest and richest of all the styles of Gothic architecture. Every part of the building, exterior and interior is complete; the ceiling of the nave is that peculiar Gothic work styled "fan tracery," and is exquisitely rich and beautiful. The great window in the rear of the church is in the richest style of design and finish, and is filled with figures of emblematic character.

Recently a new organ has been placed in the choir, the gift of a friend of the church.

In the church tower is the Samuel Gilman Memorial Room, created by the Harvard men of America who wished in some worthy way to commemorate the life and work of this distinguished alumnus, the author of the famous college song "Fair Harvard," and who was for nearly forty years, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Charleston. This room was dedicated with appropriate services on April 16, 1916.

Nos. 10-14, St. John's Lutheran Church.

In 1757 John George Frederichs became pastor of a regularly organized Lutheran congregation, which worshipped temporarily in the French Huguenot Church. On December 17, 1759, the corner-stone of a quaint wooden church building was laid. The church was dedicated June 24, 1764, under the name of St. John's Church.

The present building was dedicated January 18, 1818, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. John Bachman.

This is the oldest church of its faith in the South, founded in 1757, and maintained vigorously to this day. The present church

building was completed in 1818, and its fortress-like walls seem indestructible. The Parish house, located in Clifford Street, in use for half a century, is now giving place to a modern building fully equipped for parish and community service. The parsonage, located at 31 Pitt Street, is a typical Charleston residence with all modern conveniences.

For sixty years this church was served by the Rev. John Bachman, D.D., the learned friend and co-laborer with Audubon, the famous French naturalist, and during his pastorate the congregation was largely instrumental in establishing Newberry College, and also the Theological Seminary now at Columbia, S. C. The present pastor (in 1919) is the Rev. George J. Gongaware, whose pastorate dates from June 1, 1913.

The congregation numbers 300 members and the Sunday School has 250 names enrolled. The services are characterized by reverent dignity and musical charm, and the activity of the people in civic and social matters at home and in the work of the church at large is very praiseworthy.

Many handsome memorials are to be seen here, among the most notable are the old mahogany pulpit, the altar and font, the candelabra and communion rail. Many of the oldest Charleston family names are found in its records and on the grave stones in its church yard are many old and quaint inscriptions and designs.

CHARLOTTE STREET

Foot of, on Cooper River, G. W. McCabe & Company's cotton compress.

CLEVELAND STREET

WEST END.

Hampton Park. V.

At the end of Cleveland Street and between it and the river lies beautiful Hampton Park. The lands embraced in the park were acquired and used for the Inter-State and West Indian Exposition and when it closed were taken over by the city and devoted to a park. It is therefore comparatively new, but its development, the growth of its foliage, the general aspect has been perfectly wonderful in this short time. It is an ideally beautiful spot and furnishes recreation room to the children and people of the city. The sunken gardens, with the water and the ducks and geese

sailing over the glistening surface, the ornamental plants clustering around its borders, is a great attraction. All around and on the high ground on either side, is a luxuriant growth of roses, evergreens and annuals. Part of the grounds, on its western edge, bordering on the river has been donated to the State for the erection of new buildings for the Citadel, the State Military College. Overlooking the park, on the one side and the winding Ashley River on the other, it makes a most admirable site for this State College, which has had such a wonderful career and outgrown its old location on Marion Square.

COLUMBUS STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Corner of Bay Street, Union Passenger Station. V.

All railways entering the city go into this depot. Atlantic Coast Line—for travel north and to upper Carolina. Southern Railway—for travel west and northwest. Atlantic Coast Line—for travel south and southwest. Seaboard Air Line—for travel north and south. Offices Atlantic Coast Line are in the building.

SOUTH SIDE.

Bay Street—

Site of British Half Moon Battery.

Until about 1876 the remains of this battery stood in an unoccupied lot, forming the square between Bay and Drake Street, and northward bounded by Columbus. This battery was erected by the British against the American lines, during the siege of Charleston in 1780. The British forces had crossed the Ashley River and threw their lines across the Neck, the left resting on the Cooper River at this point. From this line they advanced by parallels up to the American works.

Drake Street Intersects—

No. 63, The Charleston Home.

This building was erected about the middle of the nineteenth century as a cotton mill. The venture having failed, it was finally bought by the city, and converted into a Home for the Poor. It is supported by the city, and has done a good work of relief to many suffering, giving comfortable homes to numbers who could not procure them otherwise.

COMING STREET

EAST SIDE.

Calhoun Street—

No. 100, Colored Young Women's Christian Association.

This is a branch of the Y.W.C.A., and is working well amongst our colored population. The building is well equipped and well managed, reflecting the utmost credit upon those who are carrying on the good work. In spite of all that the partial historians say as to the South's treatment of the negro race, the fact stands, that their being raised from barbarism to civilization is due to the efforts of the white race and largely that of the women of that race. No better example of this can be given than by the establishment and support of this branch of the white Y. W. C. A. organization.

Vanderhorst Street Intersects—

Nos. 126-136, St. Paul's Church. V.

The congregation of St. Paul's was organized in 1810 under the Rev. Dr. Percy. They worshipped first in the Huguenot Church, then unoccupied. The congregation was incorporated December 21, 1814, and the first vestry elected in 1815. The corner-stone of the church was laid November 19, 1811, and the building consecrated March 28, 1816.

Dr. Percy was an English clergyman, who came first to Georgia in 1772, to take charge as president of the college which was established at Bethesda, ten miles from Savannah, by Whitefield. Whitefield bequeathed it to Lady Huntington, who appointed Dr. Percy to the presidency and sent him to America with missionary instructions to officiate wherever he could collect an audience. It is said that while in Georgia he frequently preached in the fields under the shade of a tree.

The style of architecture is modern, with a Gothic tower; the front is adorned with a handsome portico, composed of four Doric columns, supporting an angular pediment. This is the largest Episcopal church in the city; formerly it was furnished with the old fashioned square pews, but these have been replaced by modern and very comfortable low pews, the effect of which is to add to the spacious appearance of the interior.

CUMBERLAND STREET

SOUTH SIDE.

Church Street—

No. 23, The Old Powder Magazine. V.

This building was used as a powder magazine in the early days of the city, but when its boundaries had been extended far beyond the original walls on Cumberland Street. During the British siege in 1780, a shell fell near it, which showed its danger, and it was abandoned as a powder magazine.

In recent years it has come into the possession of the Colonial Dames, and is owned by the Charleston branch thereof, and in it are now gathered many valued colonial relics.

No. 25, The First Brick House built in the City.

On the authority of Dr. Shecut, in his topography of Charlestown, written in 1719, the first brick house built in the town was the two-story house in Cumberland Street, the residence of Attorney General Trott, immediately west of the old powder magazine. Up to a recent date it stood in its original form, but now it has been remodeled and an additional story added.

ELIZABETH STREET

EAST SIDE.

Charlotte Street—

Nos. 20-22, St. Luke's Church.

On December 1, 1857, a meeting was held for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal Church in the northeastern part of the city. A temporary building of rough boards was erected on a triangular piece of land at the intersection of Elizabeth and Chapel Streets, and opened for service on Sunday, May 2, 1858. In 1859 the corner-stone of the present building was laid, and though delayed by the war, it was sufficiently progressed for permanent use and consecration on February 15, 1862.

The church was appropriately furnished and regularly used until October 7, 1864, when it became unsafe from the shelling of the city, and the furniture was removed; all this, except the font and two chairs was destroyed after the evacuation of the city, and the church was stripped by the Federal troops and desecrated by political meetings and the exercises of a colored female school.

In October, 1865, it was restored to the vestry, and reopened. Externally it has not been finished, but internally there are twelve clustered columns from the nave, which is a perfect square, and lighted on each of the four sides by single Gothic windows. From the capitals of eight of these columns spring Tudor arches, forming in their fan-shaped combinations a geometric Gothic ceiling, octagonal in outline and exceedingly unique in effect. In the center of the ceiling, uniting the arches is an elaborately ornamented pendant.

The communion service was made from pieces of old family silver, contributed by members of the congregation and used for the first time on Sunday the 3rd of April, 1859. In 1880 the congregation of St. Stephen's Chapel, Anson Street, was united with that of St. Luke's.

EXCHANGE STREET

NORTH SIDE.

East of East Bay, The Cotton Exchange.

This exchange, most valuable to the large cotton business of this port, was organized June 26, 1872, and incorporated March 21, 1876.

The purposes of this association are to provide and keep up in a proper manner an exchange for the use and benefit of its members, and for the advantage of the whole business community of Charleston; to establish necessary rules for transactions between members, and to adjust controversies upon equitable principles; to give uniformity and certainty to the usages and customs now of force, to provide and keep permanent standards of classification; to record and publish the commercial statistics of this market and port, and to increase and facilitate business generally.

It is governed by a president, six directors, the detailed management being in the hands of a superintendent.

FISHBURNE STREET

SOUTH SIDE.

Rutledge Avenue—

No. 31, Knox Presbyterian Church. V.

On April 26, 1914, Knox Presbyterian Church was organized

by a commission appointed by the Charleston Presbytery. The organization consisted of sixty-two members. The same day of the organization a congregational meeting was held and a call extended to the present pastor.

For several years a mission Sunday School had been conducted and supported by the Presbyterians of Charleston at 31 Fishburne Street, where the Knox congregation continues to worship. They now have a membership of 110 members.

FRANKLIN STREET

EAST SIDE.

Queen Street—

No. 20, Jenkins Orphanage. V.

This worthy object occupies a commodious building, originally used as a naval hospital by the United States. It was given for the purposes now used, by the Government. The useful pursuits are taught the pupils and it is doing a great work in fitting them to be self-supporting men.

The Rescue Home for Girls only, 36 Magazine Street; The Reform School, Greenwood; and Industrial Farm, Ladson, S. C.; The Mission School, 13 Palmetto Street, City; The Mission School, 25 Franklin Street, City; all are run under the auspices of the Orphan Aid Society, organized October 15, 1891. Schools are taught daily, with a corps of teachers and workers numbering 42. The Charleston Messenger is one of the leading industries at 20 Franklin Street, at the boys' building.

GEORGE STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Meeting Street—

No. 24, The High School of Charleston.

The High School of Charleston, founded in 1839, the work and thought of the Hon. Richard Yeadon, then not so generally recognized as now, that the higher education should be offered to a larger circle of our youth.

The school was opened on Monday, July 1, 1839, in a building

on Burns Lane. In 1840 the number of pupils in attendance having been largely increased, two buildings on Society Street were occupied by the school, until the erection in 1841 of a school house on Society Street near Anson, which was occupied for the purpose for forty years. In 1881 the trustees purchased the large house and grounds at the corner of George and Meeting Streets in order to provide for the immediate wants of the institution.

In addition to the change of location a complete reorganization was made. The course of study was revised and enlarged. The study of Latin and other languages was made obligatory. For nearly twenty years the policy was maintained of adhering to the strictly classical idea. In the year 1900 a business course was added to the curriculum with the purpose of affording a practical and technical education such as is offered in commercial schools and colleges.

In the year 1912 an industrial or vocational department was added to the school. Instruction is given in mechanical drawing, elementary mechanics, and wood work. To this will be added iron forging and electricity. The school now offers, free of charge, to all boys resident in the city a selection of three well-rounded courses of study—classical, commercial and industrial. The school is also equipped with a gymnasium, where under the charge of a physical director, the pupils are required to exercise daily.

It is worthy of note that the graduates of the school take high rank, not only in the local and State institutions, but wherever they continue their education, finding themselves well prepared for the work demanded of them, and demonstrating that the school is what one of its most ardent and enthusiastic supporters wished it to be, "a gateway to higher education, to mercantile and professional life and the liberal arts in this city."

No. 26, Young Men's Christian Association.

This splendid building is the present evidence of the great work accomplished in this city by this Association. Unless it had appealed to a community want and by its efforts showed that it was really developing the noble Christian manhood of the city, it never could have won that financial backing which enabled it to erect this building so admirably suited to its necessities. The Association was organized early in 1854 by many prominent citizens and the help of the Protestant Church organizations. It had several homes, each larger and better equipped, until at last the present building was erected and occupied in 1912. It is complete in every department and offers exceptional advantages for the development of all that is good in the physical, moral,

mental and religious tendencies of the men of the city, making them truer and better. Words fail to describe all the good this Association has accomplished and it will not be attempted.

King Street Intersects—

No. 54, The Gregorian Hall.

The hall of the Gregorian Society, which does most effective work among the Roman Catholic men of the city. A very fine, convenient and commodious building.

Between St. Philip and College Streets, The College of Charleston. V.

A meeting was held in Charleston in 1770 to consider the propriety of "petitioning the Assembly for the establishment of a college in or near Charleston." As a result of the meeting there were many donations and bequests by private citizens, but the war of the Revolution following soon after, no further action was taken until March, 1785, when the endowment having increased to about \$60,000 a charter was granted and certain lands appropriated for the use of the College, and in August of that year the first meeting of the trustees was held, His Excellency General Moultrie, the Governor of the State, presiding and the board comprising the most distinguished men of the State.

In 1790 the institution was opened to students, and in 1794, the first commencement was held "in the presence of a numerous and elegant assembly of gentlemen and ladies, the Rt. Rev. Robert Smith, principal of the college, presiding in his Cambridge (England) gown and trencher."

In 1791 a new charter of broad and liberal character was granted, but its income being inadequate the college fell into difficulties and most of its lands were sold to defray the cost of necessary buildings, and the salaries of teachers, and for thirteen years the college plan was suspended and a seminary or high school substituted. In 1824, however, the college system was re-established, a subscription opened, and so liberal were the contributions of the people of Charleston and the surrounding country, that a new edifice, the center building of the present pile, was erected in 1828, at a cost of \$25,000.

In 1837 a reorganization was made and an arrangement effected by which the property of the college was transferred to the city, in trust, for the re-establishment and maintenance of the institution on an improved plan.

The college has been the recipient of much generosity. Its two largest benefactors were the Hon. Kerr Boyce, leaving \$35,400, and Ephraim Baynard, Esq., who left the great sum of \$166,000.

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The city has also endowed the institution and an Act of the Legislature authorized the appropriation of part of the proceeds of escheated lands in Charleston to the use of the college. There have been besides, many bequests and donations. The college is thus unusually well endowed for a southern institution, and its present condition is prosperous. Recently free tuition scholarships have been established for one student from each county in the State, and an admirably appointed house provided for a dormitory, where students can live at extremely moderate cost. The building in its architecture is a combination of the colonial and classic Greek, simple and correct. Recently co-education has been established.

The college library is in a building of ornamental construction on the west of the campus. It contains about 20,000 volumes and is a particularly valuable collection.

SOUTH SIDE.

Meeting Street—

No. 21, Young Women's Christian Association. V.

The building, an old family residence, is the home of this Association, enlarged by a commodious building facing on Society Street, the premises running through from George to Society Street. The local Association was organized in 1903, and has made a most marvelous growth, and useful development. The splendid quarters they now occupy are proof of this. They have rooms for girls and every convenience and attraction to make them truly homes for those needing them. They have a swimming pool, athletic and recreation rooms, and many other attractions to make the girls enjoy their hours of rest, all under such direction that much is learned in the very best manner. Night classes for education of the girls employed during the day immensely help the uplift work.

A cafeteria occupies the basement, not only for the use of the inmates, but also for the public, who give it a generous patronage. The Girl Reserve movement is urged by the Y. W. C. A., and this influence must ensure large results. It is most pointedly put in their earnest appeal. "Girls, join the Girl Reserves—the Blue Triangle Girls of the Y. W. C. A. It is now time that the Patriotic League girls, instead of occupying themselves in war time recreation, should link themselves up with the Reconstruction Program and work and play in smaller groups, becoming part of the international Girl Reserve movement. Slogan: To

face life squarely. Purpose: To find and give the best. Code:
As a Girl Reserve I will be:

Gracious in manner,
Impartial in judgment,
Ready for service,
Loyal to friends,
Reaching toward the best,
Earnest in purpose,
Seeing the beautiful,
Eager for knowledge,
Reverent to God,
Victorious over self,
Ever dependable,
Sincere at all times."

GROVE STREET

SOUTH SIDE.

Meeting Street—

No. 23, St. Andrew's Mission. V.

Started in 1902 by Messrs. C. D. Schirmer and Thos. H. Hazlehurst, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, from which it takes its name. First cottage services were held, then two rooms were borrowed, after which the present room was donated. The men had no money, but borrowed enough to buy an organ and other needed things for the work. At the end of two years there was a Sunday School of 65 children and adults, library of 100 books, night school held twice a week, free reading room with games for men, several baptisms, two confirmation classes, instructed by Rev. H. J. Mikell, now Bishop of Atlanta, Ga., debts paid and \$25.00 in the bank. The work was then turned over to the Holy Communion Church, under the leadership of Mr. Elias Ball.

HANOVER STREET

EAST SIDE.

Amherst Street—

No. 20-22, St. John's Protestant Episcopal Chapel. V.

This mission of the Episcopal Church was organized in 1839.

Present church building consecrated July 14, 1840. Rev. Alex. W. Marshall had charge in 1841, and served it with great zeal and efficiency until his death in 1876.

HASELL STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Anson Street—

No. 48, St. Johannes Evangelical Lutheran Church. V.

It was organized in the year 1878. Services are held on Sundays at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 8:15 in the evening. Its purpose is to preach the Gospel and administer the Sacraments. There is always a warm welcome for friends and strangers.

It has a live and active Sunday School, the exercises being held each Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. There are connected with the church a Ladies' Aid Society, a Ladies' Dorcas Society, a Luther League, and a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. All of these hold regular meetings and are actively engaged in the ministry of mercy and the extension of the Kingdom at home and abroad.

This building was first erected for the use of St. Matthews Congregation in 1841.

No. 58, Col. Rhett's House.

There are many old—old for this new country—buildings in the city, and amongst them is this house built by Col. Rhett. Johnson, in his Traditions, says it was in an excellent condition in 1722. It is a large old time square house, four large rooms to each floor and the entrance, as was the custom, through a piazza on the west side. General Wade Hampton was born in this house.

Meeting Street Intersects—

No. 74, The Hebrew Synagogue. V.

In 1750, the first meeting of Israelites in Charleston of which any record remains, was held, and a congregation organized represented in the present synagogue; the name then adopted, and still retained is Kadal Kadosh Beth Elohim (Holy Congregation of the House of God). The congregation was incorporated in 1781, and the first Synagogue consecrated 1794. After several changes of location the lot on Hasel Street was purchased, and a building erected on it, this proving too small a new building was

undertaken and completed and consecrated September 19, 1794. It was destroyed by a great fire that swept over that part of the city on the night of April 27, 1838. A brick tabernacle was erected on the lot, and a subscription opened for the rebuilding of the synagogue, to which liberal contributions were made by Israelites all over the State, and by persons of other denominations. The corner-stone was laid January 3, 1840, and the building completed February, 1841, and consecrated in March, 1843. It is a Brownstone building in the Athenian style, very handsomely built, but lacking the proper situation to show it to advantage. The interior is handsome and complete in all details. The arrangement was altered in 1879 by the introduction of pews and the removal of the reading desk from the center of the building to the east. The organ, scrolls of the law and records were sent to Columbia during the war and were destroyed at the burning of that city in 1865. These have been subsequently replaced.

To this association is due the credit of originating in 1824 the Jewish Reform Movement in the United States.

SOUTH SIDE.

Anson Street—

Nos. 57-61, Trinity M. E. Church. V.

This church was a branch of the Cumberland Church built for the occupation of a part of the congregation, who seceded, under the leadership of Rev. Wm. Hammett. The first building was erected before 1813. In purchasing the lot Mr. Hammett took the property in his name, and at his death left it to the next pastor, the Rev. Mr. Brazier, and thereafter to the congregation. Mr. Brazier sold it to an Episcopal Congregation, and by them was consecrated to church use. The Methodists were of course very much incensed and took legal proceedings to recover the property. Their lawyer advised them that if they could gain peaceful possession it would strengthen their prospects. So a good Methodist brother during an Episcopal service took all the keys from the doors, and when the congregation was dismissed, summoned the Methodists, locked the doors, barred the windows and held peaceful possession of the church continuously by alternating reliefs, in which the women took part, until the suit was decided in their favor. During this occupancy a baby was born in the building, and this baby became one of the most spiritual, beloved and distinguished Bishops of the Conference.

The present building, erected on the same lot as the old church, was dedicated in 1903, and is far more commodious, convenient and modern than the one, which it replaced.

Maiden Lane Commences—**Meeting Street Intersects—****No. 79, St. Mary's Church.**

This is the Mother Church of the territory now composing the dioceses of Charleston, Savannah and the Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina, or the three States of North and South Carolina and Georgia. The congregation was organized in 1794.

The original church was a frame building purchased from a Protestant congregation in 1798 and stood on the site of the present edifice. This building was destroyed by fire in 1836, and the present one was erected on the same site.

It is in Roman style, and one of the handsomest church buildings in these dioceses. In 1897 the interior of the church was beautifully frescoed and improved. Beautiful memorial Munich stained glass windows were put in place of the old ones, a handsome marble altar erected through the generosity of the Misses McNulty, a new organ purchased and the walls beautifully frescoed and hung with elaborate paintings by a celebrated Roman artist. The cemetery contains many historic monuments, dating back to revolutionary times, inscribed in many tongues.

The old cemetery of St. Mary's Church is one of the most interesting spots in Charleston. Nearly seventy years ago Bishop England wrote of it: "The cemetery of this church which is now in the center of the city, affords in the inscriptions of its monuments, the evidence of the Catholicity of those whose ashes it contains. You may find the American and the European side by side. France, Germany, Poland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, England, Portugal, Massachusetts, Brazil, New York and Mexico have furnished those who worshipped at the same altar with the African and Asiatic, whose remains are there deposited; during life they were found all professing one faith derived from a common source; after death their remains commingle. The family of the Count De Grasse, who commanded the fleets of France, near the Commodore of the United States and his partner, sleep in the hope of being resuscitated by the same trumpet, to proceed from their neighboring beds of earth to the possession of thrones purchased by the blood of their common Redeemer."

The tomb of the daughters of the Count De Grasse has recently been restored. A bronze tablet replaces the old coat of arms on the marble, a copy of the coat of arms having been secured by the French Ambassador, Mr. H. Jusserand.

HAYNE STREET

SOUTH SIDE.

Church Street—

No. 21, Armory of Charleston Light Dragoons. V.

This is the home of next to the oldest, if not the oldest military organization, still existing, in this country. The early records are imperfect, but it certainly was in existence under the name of the "Charleston Horse Guard" in 1733. During the Revolution the name was changed to its present one. It was a very popular organization during that war, and had certainly three Troops, if not more. After the Revolution it then maintained this formation.

It did splendid service during the War of Secession, first on the coast of South Carolina and afterwards, as a troop of the 4th South Carolina Cavalry, in Virginia. It suffered so heavily in the campaign of 1864, and particularly at the battle of Hawes Shop, that the remnants were used as the headquarters guard and couriers of General M. C. Butler's division. They did service on the Mexican border during the recent trouble there. When the country entered the great World War the company at once volunteered and were assigned to duty as the headquarters troop of the famous 30th Division. Its age entitles it to respect, but its long career of valorous service, in every emergency, while endearing it to this community, won it respect and admiration.

HUDSON STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Meeting Street—

No. 6, Armory of the Sumter Guards. V.

The Sumter Guards was organized in 1832 under the command of Capt. Stephen Elliott, with headquarters on Broad Street, near where the Chamber of Commerce now stands. There was little activity until the fall of 1860 when under the leadership of Capt. John Russell it was prepared for service, and on April 8, 1861, went into camp on Morris Island, they taking an active part in the defense of Charleston, and were active through all the hard days which followed. The company has a glorious record, and have proved that it has always been made up of men of the very highest type. The company served on the Mexican border as

Company A, 2nd South Carolina Infantry, and in France as Company A, 105th Ammunition Train (30th Division, U.S.A.), during the World War. It served in every emergency with distinguished valor and the greatest efficiency. It is a great honor to be a member of this company.

HUGER STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Rutledge Avenue—

No. 12, Fire Department, Huger Street Station.

JASPER STREET

WEST SIDE.

Radcliffe Street—

Nos. 13-17, Simonton School.

Elementary School for colored children; one principal, one vice principal, 16 teachers, 1,050 children. Erected in 1860 for white pupils. During the war between the States it housed many of the pupils transferred from the schools in the lower part of the city, as those buildings were within the range of Federal gunfire. This building, by order of the War Department, was placed under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau, in 1867. In September 1867 it was opened for the education of the colored people. Named in honor of the Hon. Charles R. Simonton, U. S. District and Circuit Judge and Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners for 19 years. An addition was made to the school in 1912.

JOHN STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Meeting Street—

No. 46, Fire Department, Hook and Ladder Station.

LEGARE STREET

EAST SIDE.

Broad Street—

No. 68, The Convent of our Lady of Mercy and the Academy thereof are housed in the new and fine buildings, attractive and use-

ful. Publicity is not given to convent life or work, so this notice must be brief. One can only refer to the exterior appearance of the buildings which indicates that the good Sisters and the children they so nobly instruct, are well cared for and most comfortably housed.

WEST SIDE.

Broad Street—

No. 67-69, Crafts School. V.

Elementary school for white pupils. One principal, 16 teachers, 700 pupils. Built 1882. Remodeled 1915. Named in honor of Mr. W. Crafts, Jr., orator and writer, the defender of the cause of public education in the legislature of 1813.

The original building was erected in 1859, and was destroyed by the great fire of 1861. After that fire the pupils were distributed in several buildings. Pupils and teachers of this school were moved up to what is now the Bennett School in the fall of 1863, because of the shelling of the lower part of the city by the Federal forces on Morris Island.

LOGAN STREET

EAST SIDE.

Tradd Street—

No. 6, St. Peter's Church Cemetery.

On this site stood St. Peter's P. E. Church, which was destroyed by the great fire of 1861. It has never been rebuilt, but the cemetery remains, sacred with its host of honored dead, among whom are the Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, lawyer, educator, and most distinguished citizen of our State.

LUCAS STREET

WEST SIDE.

No. 1, The King's Daughters Day Nursery.

To aid the working women in taking care of their children during working hours, this most admirable charity was established and has done a good work for many years, but only in 1919 was it

established in its present commodious and convenient quarters. It is supported by the King's Daughters, who are doing Christ's work in this respect.

Calhoun Street Intersects—

Nos. 9-15, The Roper Hospital.

Upon the very serious damage to the old Roper Hospital and the almost total destruction of the city hospital buildings in the rear of it by the earthquake of 1886, it was determined by the City Council to organize a new and complete hospital establishment. For this purpose the square bounded by Calhoun Street on the south, Mill Street on the north, Lucas Street on the east and Coming's Creek on the west and including a very fine residence, was purchased.

Here the present building was erected on the most modern and scientific plans. The main building of brick extends two hundred and seventy by thirty-two feet on the Lucas Street side.

The hospital is maintained by the city, under the management of the Medical Society. The Women's Auxiliary aids materially in providing comforts for the inmates.

EAST SIDE.

Calhoun Street—

No. 16, The Medical College of South Carolina. V.

The Act authorizing the establishment of the Medical College of South Carolina was passed in December, 1823. In the fall of 1824 the college was opened. In 1825 the Governor recommended an appropriation of \$10,000 for the aid and advancement of the Medical College, which was adopted by the legislature, and in 1830, the sum of \$70,000 was appropriated for the college. In 1838 the name of the college was changed to that of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina. During the four years' War of Secession exercises were suspended and in 1865, the college was reopened and has been in continuous operation ever since.

In 1881, by the amendment of the charter, the Medical College was empowered by the legislature to create a department of pharmacy. In accordance with this act the department was organized in 1882, but was discontinued. Ten years later at the session of 1894-5, the department of pharmacy was reopened and has continued in operation ever since.

In February, 1913, the State Legislature, realizing the extreme

importance of medical and pharmaceutical training, and upon the recommendation of the Governor, passed a bill making the Medical College of the State of South Carolina a State College in fact as it long had been in name.

In April, 1913, a fund of \$76,000 was raised, chiefly by popular subscription in Charleston, for the purpose of providing a building suitable to the requirements of modern medical teaching. The site occupied by the new college was donated by the City of Charleston. In 1917, the department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine was created.

Courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Certified Sanitarian, Graduates in Pharmacy and Doctors of Pharmacy are given at the college.

MAGAZINE STREET

Logan Street—

The County Jail. V.

Occupying the entire front of the square is the county jail and its yard. As none of our readers are expected to have any interest in this institution, extended notice is omitted. However, if any should like to take up quarters therein, accommodations will be furnished by the County Sheriff, on the warrant of a magistrate. Assault another and do not take leg bail or offer security, and one will be able to enjoy the hospitalities of this mansion.

MARKET STREET

East Bay Street—

Charleston Market. V.

Running down the center of Market Street from Meeting to East Bay is the old-time city market. It was established between 1788-1804. In old times all household marketing was purchased there. An ordinary sight was to see a well-dressed gentleman followed by a servant, with a large basket on his arm, going from stall to stall, selecting the choicest cuts and best vegetables for his family dinner. It was crowded with stalls for the sale of meats, fish, vegetables and fruit, and the market hours of the early morning presented a most vivacious scene. The custom has entirely changed, and the green grocers situated in all parts of the city offer greater convenience and are indispensable under

modern social conditions. This has led to an almost entire abandonment of the market and not one-fourth of the space is now occupied.

At the foot of Market Street was the fish market, where the negro fishermen landed to dispose of their catches. At its head is the Market Hall, a fine building, architecturally one of the finest in the city, and correct in the details of Grecian architecture.

MARY STREET

NORTH SIDE.

America Street—

Nos. 18-22, Shaw School. V.

Elementary school for colored children. One principal, two vice principals, 15 teachers, 800 pupils. This building was erected by the Trustees of the Shaw Memorial Fund through subscriptions raised at the North. It was transferred to the City Board of School Commissioners in 1874. Later it was remodeled and enlarged. Again added to in 1912. Named in honor of Col. Robert G. Shaw of Boston, commander of a regiment of colored troops, who was killed in the attack on Battery Wagner on Morris Island in 1863.

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF

East of East Bay Street, Office of Charleston Terminal Co.

Owning and operating the railways along the Cooper River front. There is a freight station and commodious warehouses at the foot of Columbus Street, with adequate docks for handling, principally, cargoes.

PERRY STREET

EAST SIDE.

Shepard Street—

The Julian Mitchell School. V.

Elementary school for white pupils. One principal, 25 teachers, 1,100 pupils, erected in 1908. Named in honor of the Hon. Julian Mitchell, distinguished lawyer, former Chairman of the Board of

School Commissioners. In its front and occupying the entire square is the children's play ground, open and across which the school building can be seen from Rutledge Avenue.

PITT STREET

WEST SIDE.

Bull Street—

Nos. 55-57, Bethel Church. V.

Where the present tasteful structure stands on the corner of Pitt and Calhoun Streets once stood the plain wooden building which was the second house of worship erected in the city by the early Methodists. This building was afterward a gift to the negroes and has been removed to the north side of Calhoun Street, and is the property of the M. E. Church. The present building was erected in 1850-1853, being dedicated in 1853. This congregation has been composed of live progressive men and women of faith and piety, and owing to this and its central location in the city has filled a large place in the moral and religious uplift of the city. A convenient chapel stands near the church on Calhoun Street, where the Sunday School and Epworth League hold their meetings.

PRESIDENT STREET

WEST SIDE.

Fishburne Street—

Colored Industrial School.

Elementary industrial school for colored children. One principal, 15 teachers, 450 pupils. Erected in 1910. A portion of the money was raised by subscription through the Peabody Fund and through certain individuals in New York City. Contributions for salaries have also been received from the Slater Fund. Domestic science, sewing, millinery, laundry, agriculture, carpentry, cabinet making, and painting are taught.

QUEEN STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Charles Street—

Nos. 120-124, City Orphan Asylum.

This building houses a most worthy charity. One maintained

by the city and well maintained. While under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, it is non-sectarian. It has done and is doing a splendid work, and is most admirably kept.

SOUTH SIDE.

King Street—

Nos. 105-115.

This building, after the destruction of the cathedral by the great fire of 1861, was erected and used as a pro-cathedral, until the present cathedral was consecrated. It is used now as a Catholic school.

RUTLEDGE AVENUE

EAST SIDE.

(Nothing historically or otherwise important, south of Vanderhorst Street.)

Vanderhorst Street Ends—

No. 172, Ashley Hall. V.

On the beautiful grounds stands a building erected previous to 1860, used now as a private school for girls, of the highest order. In addition to the usual branches of education, the young ladies are given high-toned instruction in music, languages, athletics and lady-like refinement.

Radcliffe Street Ends—

(Nothing of interest until Sumter Street is passed.)

Sumter Street Intersects—

No. 344, Christ Church. V.

This parish had its origin in the munificence of the late Mrs. Sophia Frances Shepherd, who in 1852 deeded to the Diocese a tract of land in what was long known as Shepherdsboro, for the purpose of erecting a church thereon. At the time the land at the corner of Rutledge Avenue and Sumter Street was well outside of the city. In 1854 the Rev. Edward Phillips was called to take charge of the work. The present parish of Christ Church was organized in that year. With the assistance of Mr. J. H. Quinby as lay reader he gathered a congregation and organized a Sunday School in a small building near the site of the church yet to be erected. In the following year Mr. Phillips' devoted ministry

was cut short when he was stricken down and died of yellow fever. In 1856 Mr. J. Mercier Green acting as catechist took charge and work was begun on the church building and completed in 1857. Mr. Green, having been ordained deacon, was called to be minister-in-charge, and continued in charge until the end of the War of Secession when owing to the unsettled condition of affairs and the scattering of the congregation, the church was closed. It was reopened by Bishop Howe in 1872 when Rev. Mr. Green again took charge of his old parish. He was followed in a short time by the Rev. J. V. Welch, who labored devotedly in this field for many years. Later the church was in charge of the late Mr. Henry P. Archer. In late years the parish has been in charge successively of the Rev. Messrs. R. J. Walker, P. H. Whaley, J. M. Stoney, C. H. Bascom, and the present rector, Rev. H. D. Bull.

In these late years the wisdom of the founders of the parish has been justified—splendidly located, it occupies a strategic position in a rapidly developing section of the city, and the promise of the future is bright indeed.

WEST SIDE.

Broad Street—

Colonial Lake. V.

A grant was made to the city practically embracing the land from Rutledge Avenue to the channel of Ashley River, and between Board and Beaufain Streets. Ashley Avenue was run across the same and the land to the west is rented for private uses, and that east thereof was enclosed in a pond with its borders arranged in walks and garden plots, making a beautiful recreation park. The waters of the pond are graced with many pleasure craft in which the youths besport themselves. Of a summer's afternoon it is a gay point, and gives enjoyment to many of our people, young and old.

Beaufain Street Intersects—

Wentworth Street Intersects—

Montague Street Intersects—

Bennett Street Commences—

Nos. 121-125, Charleston Museum. V.

This is the oldest museum in America. It was founded in 1773, which makes it older than the nation, and was incorporated in

1915. It is supported jointly by appropriations from the city and county and by private contributions.

The building now occupied was erected in 1899, for the Confederate Reunion, by the city, and afterwards turned over to be used as a museum.

Its large collections of natural history and the history of human culture are now being re-installed and enlarged in accordance with the most modern ideas for educational museums.

In addition to its exhibits the museum is equipped with wood-working, blacksmith and printing shops, and maintains a reference library of about 6,000 volumes, and carries on extension work of many kinds, including lectures, field trips, and the circulation of a large series of traveling exhibits among the public and private schools of the city and public schools of the county. A popular Bulletin is published monthly and technical researches occasionally. The museum is on the Belt, Union Station and Gadsden Loop car lines. It is open on week days from 10 to 6 (10 to 5 in summer) and on Sundays from 3:30 to 6, and admission is always free. Children under twelve must be accompanied by an adult, except on Saturdays.

Cannon Park at corner of Calhoun Street.

Calhoun Street Intersects—

Nothing important until corner Carolina Street.

Rutledge Avenue Baptist Church. V.

This substantial and convenient building was erected for the worship of Baptists in the northwestern section of the city, and has done a good religious work.

ST. MARGARET'S STREET

St. Margaret's Home.

An institution whose object is to provide a comfortable home for those who are rendered helpless or invalids from some incurable malady, providing same be not contagious or mental. Only persons of good character admitted.

The home opened November 3, 1910. During eight years of existence has cared for upwards of 75 patients, most of whom were entirely dependent upon the home for support. The home is partly charitable, taking pay cases as well as free, and those who can only pay a small amount for their support. In the summer of 1915 and spring of 1916 were left legacies of \$10,000,

and \$1,000 by the wills of the late Mrs. Rosa Thompson and Miss Ellen King. This was used towards erecting the new building, the corner-stone of which was laid December 1, 1916.

ST. PHILIP STREET

EAST SIDE.

Wentworth Street—

George Street Intersects—

Brith Shalom Synagogue.

Organized in 1856. Present synagogue erected in 1874. Its purpose is to observe, teach and promote orthodox Judaism. Its Sunday School has an average attendance of approximately 150. It maintains a Hebrew school wherein the Jewish youth is taught the Hebrew language and the Jewish religion. The women of the congregation maintain and conduct the Daughters of Israel Hall, a building adjoining the congregation property, for Jewish social and educational entertainments.

Its income and disbursements approximate \$5,000 per annum.

Calhoun Street Intersects—

Vanderhorst Street Intersects—

Warren Street Intersects—

Radcliffe Street Intersects—

No. 132, St. Patrick's Church. V.

Established in 1837. A small wooden building was erected which was subsequently improved and enlarged. In 1884 it was determined that the needs of the parish called for a larger and more substantial building. The work of raising the necessary funds was set on foot, and the present church began early in January, 1886, and completed and consecrated May 15, 1887.

The building is of red Hamburg brick, with Winnsboro granite facings, and the architecture, which is in the Norman or early Gothic style, is strictly correct and the finish complete in all details. This parish is large in the extent of its territory, and the number of parishioners and is an important influence among the Roman Catholics of Charleston.

No. 272, Greek Orthodox Church.

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WEST SIDE.**Beaufain Street—**

Nos. 1-7, Memminger School. V.

High school for girls. First training school for teachers established in South Carolina. One principal, one vice principal, 20 teachers, 475 pupils. Erected 1859. Remodeled 1901. The Tate Annex housing the domestic arts departments, was erected in 1908. This building also houses the administrative and business offices of the City Board of School Commissioners. Headquarters of the school system.

Named in honor of the Hon. C. G. Memminger, distinguished lawyer, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners for 30 years.

Wentworth Street Intersects—

No. 35, Bennett School.

Elementary school for white pupils. One principal, 19 teachers, 700 pupils. Was erected 1856 and remodeled 1910. It was named in honor of Mr. Jefferson Bennett, merchant and philanthropist. Former school commissioner. The original building modeled after the public schools of that date in the City of New York.

Green Street Commences—**Calhoun Street Intersects—****Vanderhorst Street Intersects—**

Corner Vanderhorst. Police Station.

Unfortunately mankind is so constituted that in all towns and cities the strong arm of the law, the police, is necessary to restrain evil-doers and protect the mass of citizens.

On the earliest maps of this city is marked the station-house of the town guard—at the foot of Broad Street, where the old postoffice building now stands. Within the memory of the living, the station house was on the site now occupied by the present postoffice. This last building was so badly injured by the earthquake of 1886 that a new building was erected on a part of the Citadel grounds, facing on King Street. The growth of the State Military College, made this building essential to it, so the police station was removed to its present location, a suitable, convenient and ornamental building, erected and occupied May, 1907.

Warren Street Intersects—**Radcliffe Street Intersects—**

No. 145, Beth Israel Synagogue.

SMITH STREET

EAST SIDE.

Bull Street—

No. 88, Centenary Church Home.

This worthy work is carried on by the Centenary M. E. Church. It is a home for the aged, and gives comfort to many who need its fostering care. It is for our colored citizens.

SOCIETY STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Meeting Street—

No. 72, Shirras' Dispensary.

Alexander Shirras, a Scotch merchant, who had settled in Charleston soon after the Revolution, died, leaving his estate to provide for first class medical treatment and medicines to the indigent who may be suffering from various diseases to which flesh is heir. The board of trustees organized November 30, 1813. They found the funds not sufficient to establish an infirmary, so many of the physicians of the city volunteered their services free, and they have been enabled to do a good work, by advice and by the distribution of medicines free.

The present building for their office was erected in 1887.

No. 76, Extension of Y. W. C. A. from George Street. (See that street for description.)

Nos. 84-86, Victory Theater. V.

The Victory Theater was formerly known as the Victoria Theater. It was completely remodeled during 1917-1918, and is today one of the most attractive play houses to be found south of Washington. It is devoted to a policy of refined vaudeville, securing its attractions through the Keith Circuit.

Three performances are given daily (Sunday excepted). They are scheduled to start at 3:30, 7:30 and 9:15. An excellent orchestra composed of first class musicians is heard at every performance.

SOUTH BATTERY

NORTH SIDE.

Church Street—

No. 6, Villa Margherita.

No. 8, Wm. Washington Home.

This substantial wooden building was built by Thomas Savage, soon after 1768, and after the Revolution was bought by Col. Wm. Washington, a Virginian, who won his laurels during the Revolution largely in South Carolina. He married a South Carolina lady, and settled here. During the Revolution, a lady friend had made a red silk flag, which his troop carried through the bloody battles of Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, etc. His widow presented this flag to the Washington Light Infantry in 1827, and since, has been treasured by that company as a sacred memento of a brilliant past.

SPRING STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Coming Street—

No. 68, Spring Street M. E. Church. V.

Spring Street Church was organized in 1857, Rev. W. E. Boone, Pastor. The church building, one of the best and handsomest in the city, was erected immediately after the organization of the church, and was dedicated in 1858. For some time during the War of Secession this church was used as a store-house by the Confederate Government. When Charleston was evacuated it was seized, as were also the other churches of the city, by the Federal troops, and by order of the United States Government was turned over to a Mr. Lewis for the use of the colored people. After the war closed, through the efforts of Rev. L. C. Loyal, it was returned to its original owners. It has been damaged three times by cyclone and by earthquake, but it is now in a good state of repair, a fine imposing structure, free from debt and has a convenient and substantial parsonage on an adjoining lot.

Percy Street Intersects.—

From West end of Street. Bridge across Ashley River.

The Charleston Bridge Company in 1808 was authorized to con-

struct a toll bridge across Ashley River from the western terminus of Spring Street. Some years thereafter the bridge was partially destroyed by a cyclone, but was soon restored. In February, 1865, on the evacuation of Charleston by the Confederate army, it was completely destroyed by fire and for over twenty years thereafter there was no communication by bridge across Ashley River at the same site. The present bridge structure was completed and opened to traffic on the 28th of January, 1886.

In August, 1911, the bridge was seriously damaged by a fierce hurricane. It is now in fine condition and is of great convenience to the traveling public.

SUMTER STREET

WEST END.

Ashley River Asylum. V.

This is for the care of the colored indigents, and is supported by the city.

THOMAS STREET

EAST SIDE.

Warren Street—

Nos. 14-16, St. Mark's P. E. Church. V.

This church was established in the year 1866, by men and women who had previously been worshipping with the several Episcopal congregations (white) of Charleston, and were both encouraged and aided by them to do so. Their first rector was the Rev. Mr. Joseph Seabrook.

St. Mark's has, from the granting of her charter, been a self-supporting parish. Being denied representation in the Diocesan Council in the year 1876 along with the other colored congregations (all missions) and refusing to become a member of the colored "Council," afterwards created, she has stood by herself and but for the connection with the general church, through her bishops, would be an entirely independent church. In these two respects the history of St. Mark's is unique in the history of churches of the P. E. Church among colored people of the South. With a membership of about 300, a handsome church building, a well appointed rectory, and being free from debt, she stands well to-

wards the front in her liberal contributions to the missionary movements of the church, abroad as well as at home. In her career she has given several of her sons to the sacred ministry.

TRADD STREET

NORTH SIDE.

Meeting Street—

No. 70, Home of Judge Robert Pringle.

This old home was built in 1774 by Judge Robert Pringle. It is now the residence of Senator Arthur R. Young.

King Street Intersects—

Orange Street Commences—

No. 104, Col. John Stuart's Home.

This old and well preserved house was built about 1772, by Col. John Stuart. He was a noted royalist and left the city, and his property was confiscated. It has had several successive owners and is now owned by Mr. Walter Pringle.

Legare Street Intersects—

West end of street, U. S. Light House Department.

Here was originally Chisolm's rice mill, dating back to the early part of the last century. With the death of the rice trade it became useless for its purposes and the site was sold to the United States, and there has been erected a very complete and modern equipment for the Light House Department.

VANDERHORST STREET

NORTH SIDE.

King Street—

No. 12, Irish Volunteers Armory.

Here are gathered the men and material of this company whose war record is unsurpassed. The world accepts the dictum that the Irish are born fighters and this company of men of Irish blood are true to the traditions of their race.

It was founded June 20, 1794, and since has done valiant service in every war or even scrimmage, which has affected Charleston. It was in the Florida War, the Confederate War, the city riotous period, and on the Mexican border (these last two we refer to as the "scrimmages") and have capped their record of gallant service by their valor and devotion in France, in the great World War. In the last they were Co. C, 105th Ammunition Train, 30th (Old Hickory) Division. The company has had the good fortune to be commanded by many captains, who rose high in the love and admiration of the people of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON STREET

WEST SIDE.

Calhoun Street—

No. 63, The Florence Crittenden Home. V.

Now located at 63 Washington Street, but to remove before 1920 to Parkview, Charleston, was established October 2, 1899, for rescue work among young women. After five years of general rescue work among all classes of people and human frailties, it was found expedient to specialize, and the home thenceforth stood for preventive work among young girls and the reclamation of unmarried mothers and the fitting of each of these to earn a good living for herself and child. Each mother remains in the home for six months after the birth of child, longer if needed. Nearly 600 girls and 500 children have been cared for. Ninety per cent. of the girls have made good; about twenty per cent. have made exceptional records, holding positions of high trust and emolument; seventy per cent. have married and are making good wives and mothers. Except for the annual city appropriation of \$500.00, and such help as comes from the girls' fees when they can pay, the home is supported by voluntary contributions from all over the State.

SUBURBS

Until recent years the city had practically no suburbs. This was on account of health. When the neck of land on which the city is built became cultivated, malaria prevailed. These malarial conditions were overcome by drainage. Therefore as far as the city drains went,

it was healthy, but where they stopped it was malarial. But in recent years, through the efforts of the Drainage Commission, the suburban lands have, by drainage and by screening the houses, become healthy and many suburban vicinities have been opened up and populated. This is somewhat restricted by the unpleasant fumes thrown out in the manufacture of sulphuric acid for the fertilizer works, occupying both banks of the river, above the city limits. Proximity to these factories is consequently avoided. The Navy Yard and the suburban settlements about it and North Charleston are beyond the limit of the fertilizer factories. Hampton Terrace, Rose Gardens, etc., are below these factories.

A very important suburb has been developed in North Charleston, largely industrial and consequently requiring many residences. During the World's War the U. S. Government established a magnificent terminal and storage station at this point, pronounced by competent judges the finest on the Atlantic coast. As the Government use for this will terminate with the return of peace, it is not unlikely that these terminals will be used for commercial purposes and give this city the most splendid shipping facilities and will build up a vast trade from the granaries and manufactures of the west to the ports of South and Central America.

FERTILIZER MANUFACTORIES

Reached by automobile or by street car lines up Meeting Street.

On the Charleston Neck is manufactured more commercial fertilizer than at any other point in the whole world. Phosphates are the base of nearly all such fertilizers and the proximity to the great and available phosphate deposits of South Carolina, most naturally led to the development of this most important and valued industry. Besides this, it is near the territory where the use of commercial fertilizers is essential. 1865, the year following the great upheaval of the War of Secession, found this State with its fields practically exhausted. The old system of taking out of the land everything and putting back nothing and when the land was reduced to a non-productive condition abandoned and the labor carried to new lands in the southwest. Conditions then existing were that our people had nothing left but the land and they were forced to fertilize, which gave a large field to these fertilizer factories and they have proved of great value to the State and to their promoters.

The factories generally seek a water front, as the phosphate rock, the bulk of the material of the fertilizers, and the sulphur pyrites,

etc., for making sulphuric acid, come by water. Going up the Ashley River side we find factories, four of independent companies, and six of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. On the Cooper River front, three independent factories. Between the two rivers, on the railroad, is another independent factory. Besides the fertilizers manufactured here, there are large sales by companies and firms who buy of local factories, or import the stuff they sell. The business has proved exceedingly lucrative and added much to the wealth and prosperity of the city.

MAGNOLIA CEMETERY V

Reached by automobile and by Meeting Street Car Line.

That the people of Charleston reverence their loved ones who have passed away, is most clearly demonstrated by their maintenance of this most beautiful cemetery. Beautiful naturally, the refined taste of the people has made it far more so. Its winding driveways, its well kept lots, its fine monuments, bear undying testimony to the love of the people for the sacred memories it embalms. There is little of lavish expenditure for magnificent sarcophagi, but go where one wills, there may be seen the mourning widow, the fatherless children, or the loving friend, keeping bright the resting places of the ashes of the departed. The people of Charleston lay their loved ones for the final rest among far more beautiful surroundings than those they occupied while alive.

The beauty of the grounds and the many striking memorials of the distinguished sons of Charleston who rest there is an honor to the people of our city. The first monument which arrests the attention of the visitor is that to the Confederate dead. It is a finely executed bronze figure of a soldier in the Confederate uniform, upon a square pedestal of granite 20 feet high. Around it are eight hundred headstones marking the resting place of soldiers who died in the defence of Charleston, and of a number whose remains were brought from the field of Gettysburg through the efforts of ladies of this city. The Confederate monument is the work of the women of Charleston, and is a noble evidence of their patriotism and devotion.

Among many worthy of attention may be mentioned the monument to Col. William Washington, of Revolutionary fame, erected by the Washington Light Infantry; that to Hugh S. Legare, one of South Carolina's most gifted sons, and the beautiful obelisk erected by the survivors of the Charleston Light Dragoons to their comrades who fell in the war.

For obvious reasons no reference is made to many artistic and fine monuments to private individuals.

OTHER CEMETERIES ADJOINING MAGNOLIA V

Bethany, the south side of Magnolia Ave.

St. Lawrence, on Huguenin Avenue, south of Magnolia.

Berith Shalom, on Huguenin Avenue, south of Magnolia.

K. K. Beth Elohim, on Huguenin Avenue, south of Magnolia.

Humane Friendly, on north side of Magnolia Avenue.

United Friendly, on north side of Magnolia Avenue.

All of these resting places for the dead are as carefully kept and as handsomely ornamented with private memorials as Magnolia. In all is shown the same reverence for the departed—those gone but not forgotten. At the entrance to St. Lawrence is a most artistic wrought-iron hand-made cross, the work of a Charleston iron worker of renowned skill. It is really a work of art. In Bethany is an imposing monument to the distinguished General Wagener, who was a most prominent and patriotic figure in our city's history for many years.

COUNTRY CLUB

Reached by automobile or Meeting Street cars.

Situated just north of Magnolia, on Huguenin Avenue. It is open only to members and their guests.

ELIZA LUCAS HALL

Take a North Charleston car up Meeting Street, and get off at Y. M. C. A. at Navy Yard.

This very fine structure was completed January, 1919, and dedicated April 8-10, 1919, to meet a most pressing need for the housing of girls. It is situated in a beautiful grove near the west gate of the Navy Yard, just across the city railway. It was named in honor of Eliza Lucas, one of the shining social lights in the colonial history of our State, one whose useful life has been told most charmingly in Mrs. Ravenel's graphic book. She paid much attention to the silk industry and about 1745 had three beautiful dresses woven of the silk she had raised on her plantation, one of which she presented to the mother of George III, one to Lord Chesterfield, and the other is still preserved as a precious heirloom. She married Thomas Pinckney.

The Eliza Lucas Hall is controlled and directed by that most worthy association, the Young Women's Christian Association.

Beautiful parlors, and verandas, where the girls in the house entertain their friends. Single rooms, attractively furnished, wide halls, plenty of fresh air, a high standard of living—all this is provided for the girl workers who live in the Eliza Lucas Hall. A recreation secretary lives and plays with the girls of the house, working out with them homelike evening concerts, talks or games, garden planting, parties and everything to make their life a happy, wholesome one. Also special vacation, transient and week-end rates are available for girls and women wishing to enjoy the privilege of the beautiful home.

Thus it becomes the country club for many from the city, where hours or days may be spent in pleasure, rest and recreation.

FORT SUMTER

Reached only by U. S. transport boat.

This fort was built upon a shoal, an artificial rock island having been created thereon, just within the entrance to the harbor, at a narrow point, which gave it a command of the channel. It was named after the Revolutionary hero, General Sumter; was begun by the United States Government in 1829, and was nearly completed when the War of Secession broke out. It was a closed work of masonry, having five faces, with truncated angles, two tiers of guns in casemate and one in barbette. The walls rose perpendicularly to the height of forty feet above high water. When the Confederates occupied it after its capture April 13, 1861, it was put in first class order.

During 1863 and the following year it received a fierce bombardment from the Union vessels, then was added that from the batteries at the eastern part of Morris Island, and when the Union forces obtained a footing and finally, after the island was evacuated, from Battery Gregg at a distance of only 1,400 yards, all of which made the fort a mass of ruins. But the Confederates heroically held the ruins, and prevented their capture.

After the war the fort was repaired, and now stands a grim sentinel at the gates of Charleston.

CASTLE PINCKNEY

Reached only by boat.

This fort was erected on the marsh and sand bank known as Schultze's Folly, between the city and the entrance to the harbor.

The site was selected in 1794, work commenced 1797 and completed in 1804. In subsequent years it was enlarged and improved. It really has no historic interest, and even in the attack on the harbor by the Union forces, 1861-5, it played no important part, being rather distant from the scene of operations.

Later it was used by the Government as a light house station, until the removal of this department to its present site at the west end of Tradd Street in the city.

FORT MOULTRIE

Reached by ferry from foot of Cumberland Street.

In 1776 the famous fort was built of palmetto logs as a crib work, filled in with sand. On 28th of June of that year only the front was finished. Then the armament consisted of thirty-one guns, principally 26 and 18 pounders. The flag was a blue field with one crescent and the word "Liberty" in white. At that time it was attacked by a British fleet under Sir Peter Parker. The fort was then called Fort Sullivan, but owing to the gallantry of its commander, Col Wm. Moultrie, its name was changed to Fort Moultrie. The garrison was composed of 435 of Moultrie's regiment. At the east end of the island, Col. Wm. Thompson was stationed with 780 men, which prevented General Clinton from crossing Breach Inlet, and gaining a footing on the island, which would have caused the loss of the fort. The British force under Clinton on Long Island was 2,800 men.

The fleet was composed of eleven vessels, 270 guns, and was completely defeated, and withdrew at the end of the day, leaving one vessel a wreck and with the flagship seriously disabled. The American loss was 96, the British 200. This was the first complete American victory of the Revolution.

An incident of the battle was the gallantry displayed by Sergt. Jasper. When the fire was at its hottest, the flag staff was struck, and lay, with the flag, on the beach in front of the fort. Sergt. Jasper cried out, "Don't let us fight without a flag," leaped from the parapet, at the southwest angle, passed along the entire front, recovered the flag, attached it to a sponge staff, remounted the parapet and deliberately fixed it in position on the southeast bastion.

FORT JOHNSON

Reached by boat or automobile

The first fortification ever erected for the defence of the harbor was on James Island, in 1704, to meet a feared French fleet. It was

named Johnson in honor of the then governor of the province. In 1759, a second fort, more substantial, of tapia, was constructed and this was the fort of the Revolution.

In 1765 a British sloop of war arrived with a supply of stamped paper, which was stored at this fort, then occupied by a British force. Great excitement was aroused in the city, culminating in the organization of three volunteer companies, who crossed the river during the night and captured the fort. Every preparation was made to resist the British man of war, and a flag was hoisted, a blue field with three white crescents, the first form of the present State flag. The British captain sent a boat ashore about daylight the next morning, to learn what it all meant. The naval officer in charge was told that if he would re-embark the stamped paper and sail away with it it would be satisfactory, otherwise it would be burned. He acceded and the odious stamped paper was returned to England. This incident shows that Charleston paraded armed men, captured a British fort, displayed a rebel flag, ten years before a sister colony at Concord resisted with arms the British authority. Oh, that we had a poet to immortalize this equally splendid patriotic action as has immortalized the Concord incident.

In 1775 it was a second time seized by the patriots and shots were fired at the British war ships, Tamar and Cherokee.

In 1861 and then throughout the War of Secession, the fort took part in the defence of the harbor. It is a remarkable circumstance that on this spot occurred the first offensive action against Great Britain for the liberty of the colonies, ten years before Massachusetts took up arms and the signal shot to open the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861 came from the same spot, both inaugurating the only two great revolutions our country has suffered.

ST. JAMES' GOOSE CREEK CHURCH

Organized about 1706.

Reached by automobile or A. C. L., debarking at Otranto.

A most interesting spot in the neighborhood of Charleston is the old Church of St. James, Goose Creek, situated in the midst of a beautiful country, surrounded by many objects which excite the interest of the traveler and connected with the history of the State in all its stages.

It is near Otranto, on the A. C. L. Railroad, and a walk about a mile takes us across Goose Creek bridge, along a winding road,

to the church, a handsome rough-cast brick building, a short distance from the creek. It has four arched windows and a door on each side, with a cherub in stucco on each key-stone; over the west door is a pelican feeding her young, at the east end is a large window in front of which is the chancel in which stand the altar, pulpit and reading desk; over this window the Royal Arms of England still stand in high relief. The sides of the altar are ornamented with four Corinthian pilasters supporting a cornice, and between them are the Tables of the Decalogue, Apostles' Creed and Lord's Prayer. The roof is supported by four Doric columns, and on the walls are several marble tablets in memory of the early members of the congregation. Among them one commemorates the virtues of the Hon. Ralph Izard, for many years one of the leading men of the State and a gentleman of great ability and high culture.

Dr. Francis Le Jau, the founder, arrived in the colony in 1706, and soon after a small wooden church was built. Glebe land of 100 acres was given by Capt. Schenekingh and for the parsonage four acres by Arthur Middleton. At the foot of the altar Dr. Le Jau was buried, the inscription on his tomb being:

Here lyeth the body of the Rev.
FRANCIS LE JAU, Doctor in Divinity
of Trinity College, Dublin; who came
to this Province Octover 1706 and
was one of the first Missionaries sent
by the Honourable Society to this
Province, and was the first Rector
of St. James' Goose Creek. Obijt.
15th September, 1717, AEtat 52.
To whose memory this Stone is fixed
by his only Son Francis Le Jau.

THE OAKS

Reached by automobile, and from Otranto on A. C. L.

A short distance from St. James Goose Creek Church, on the other side of the main road is a farm known as "The Oaks," from the magnificent avenue of those trees by which it is approached. No one should leave the neighborhood without visiting this avenue. The trees are said to have been planted by one of the very earliest settlers, and are, consequently, over two hundred years old: they have attained great size, and for nearly a quarter of a mile form a continuous arch over the broad road; the dark foliage of the live oak festooned with grey moss, renders the effect inexpressibly grand.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Reached by ferry from foot of Cumberland Street.

With its high bluff and the background of dark foliage, forms a very pretty picture. This village was originally a summer resort for the planters of Christ Church Parish, but its healthy climate and pleasant situation soon induced a number of the business men of the city to adopt it as a retreat. Although not possessing the fine beach and surf of Sullivan's Island, it gets as much of the cool sea breeze, and has the advantage of easy access to the surrounding country, affording pretty walks and drives, and during the open hunting season, a fine field for the sportsman. The resources of this locality are being rapidly developed. Truck farming is the principal industry in the immediate vicinity, and is very profitable; the cultivation of asparagus is a specialty, and is conducted on a vast scale.

The excellent facilities for travel and transportation now afforded by the Charleston Isle of Palms Traction Co. assure the rapid growth of Mount Pleasant.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, MOULTRIEVILLE, ATLANTICVILLE

Reached by ferry from foot of Cumberland Street.

Sullivan's Island has long been a favorite resort for Charlestonians and for many years before the war each summer presented a scene of much gayety and fashion. In the military operations during the war the buildings were demolished, but since that time the growth of Moultrieville has been very rapid. In place of the generally rough structures formerly erected for temporary use, there are many very handsome residences and the houses generally are substantial and comfortable.

Atlantic Beach Hotel provides accommodation for visitors. The establishment of a garrison for Fort Moultrie and the new fortifications erected as part of the coast defenses has added much to the life of the island.

In recent years a new settlement, "Atlanticville," has been made near the eastern end of the island, a portion not before inhabited, and many residences have been built. This is the result of the running of the railroad through the island.

Sullivan's Island has a very fine beach over three miles long, and safe and delightful surf bathing.

Near Fort Moultrie lie the remains of the Indian chieftain, Osceola, who had died in captivity at the fort.

ISLE OF PALMS

Reached by ferry from foot of Cumberland Street.

Across Breach Inlet from Sullivan's Island, and directly facing the ocean, is the Isle of Palms, formerly Long Island. The island has a broad and perfectly smooth beach eight miles in length, sloping so gently that surf bathing is possible at any stage of the tide; the interior is covered with a dense grove of palmettoes, live oaks and other trees native to the region and presents an almost tropical appearance. An immense pavilion has been erected looking out upon the ocean; to this are attached excellently arranged sets of dressing rooms for bathers, a first class restaurant, refreshment stands, etc.

MAGNOLIA ON THE ASHLEY

Reached by automobile or boat.

About fifteen miles from the city is the most wonderfully beautiful spot in the world, whose peculiar features can be found nowhere else. The natural forest growth, largely consisting of live oak and magnolia has been allowed to remain and under and among these noble trees broad walks wind, bordered by azaleas, twenty and thirty feet high, which in the early spring are a perfect glory of color. Foreign trees and rare plants are to be seen on every side, and nature and art are so blended in effect that a perfection of beauty is attained. This garden is the result of the skill and taste of a private gentleman, whose property it was and by whose family it is still held, but for some years arrangements have existed for its being opened to the public, and thousands of visitors annually visit it.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Reached by automobile.

Among the relics of early days in Carolina, stands the Parish Church of St. Andrew. This parish was laid off in 1706, and a plain brick church built. In 1723 this was added to, making it in the form of a cross, forty feet long by fifty-two wide, with a handsome chancel twelve feet deep and twenty-four feet wide; it was neatly finished and had commodious pews. At the west end was a gallery originally intended for those who had no pews, but afterwards appropriated to the colored people. At the east end was a large window, and another on each side of the communion table. The church was destroyed by

fire, and rebuilt in 1764, and now remains one of the few which have escaped the vicissitudes of two revolutions.

This church is only about eight miles from the city and a drive across Ashley River Bridge and through the beautiful country, well repays the visitor.

RUNNYMEDE ON THE ASHLEY

Reached by automobile or boat.

This is one of the most beautiful old places on the river, adjoining and just above Magnolia Gardens. It was settled before the Revolution and was the home of the Hon. John Julius Pringle, Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1787, and Attorney General for many years after 1792. The residence is modern, but the grounds are old and attractive. The house contains many heirlooms of the Pinckney family (it was in recent years owned by C. C. Pinckney), relics from an old Indian mound on the premises, and one of the finest collections extant of phosphate remains from the South Carolina deposits. It is well worth a visit.

ASHLEY HALL

Reached principally by automobile.

This old plantation was settled by Stephen Bull, who came out with the very first colonists, and was not distant from the first original settlement of Charles Town, at "Old Town" on the Ashley. The house was built in 1704 of brick, and after his death became the residence in succession of two William Bulls, his son and grandson, who for more than thirty years were lieutenant governors of the province, the last of whom was in office when the royal government was overthrown. Both often had the administration of the affairs of the colony. It was burned by its owner in 1865 to prevent it and its priceless contents from falling into the hands of the invading Union forces.

On the same plantation is a small one-story building still standing, built about 1704, where was signed a treaty of peace with the Cherokee Indians after the great Indian war of 1761. Governor Bull on receiving the chief, took him by the hand as a pledge of his security. After smoking the pipe of peace, Chief Attakullakulla, in a speech of great dignity and pathos, sued for peace, which was readily granted, for while the war had ruined the Cherokees, it had been also disastrous to the colony.

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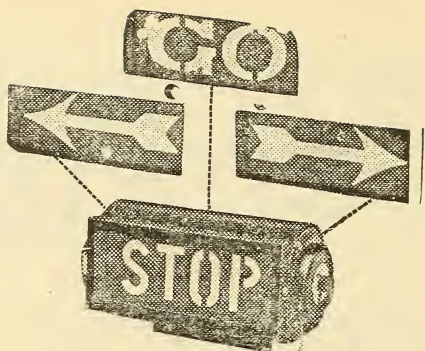
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SUMMERVILLE

Reached by automobile or by Southern Railway.

About twenty-two miles from Charleston, on the line of the Southern Railway, and in the midst of the pine woods, is this beautiful town. It is situated on a ridge which extends across from the Cooper to the Ashley River, and which is remarkable for its healthfulness. The climate is very agreeable; in winter, being out of the influence of the east winds, which frequently prevail on the coast, the temperature is mild and equable, and in summer, though the days are warm, a delicious coolness pervades the atmosphere at night which insures refreshing sleep. From these causes it is particularly beneficial to invalids, or persons convalescing from illness. The many advantages which Summerville possesses are being rapidly realized, and each year the population is increasing. There are several excellent boarding houses, besides the magnificent Pine Forest Inn and Carolina Inn, which are generally full during the winter season. Churches of all the religious denominations, good schools, and a well-supplied market furnish all the requisites for a comfortable and pleasant living, and many families induced by these advantages have become permanent residents, the business part of the family going to the city on the many convenient trains.

Originally Summerville was a summer residence town for the planters of the surrounding country, it is now either a permanent home largely for Charleston people, and during the winter months a northern tourist resort.

The country around abounds with game, and offers rare sport to those with hunting proclivities.

THE NAVY YARD

Reached by Navy Yard cars, C. C. Ry.

This is the only navy yard on the Atlantic coast south of that at Portsmouth. It is fully equipped for a most useful work, and its many employees are fully occupied in turning out supplies for the Government, from building destroyers down to making the seamen's shirts. In 1919, there was something like 4,000 employees. It has a fine dry dock, but one of a thousand feet length has been commenced, and when the 40-foot channel which the Government is now having dredged is completed the largest vessels of the United States Navy, and with the deepest draught, can steam right up to the dry

dock, enter and be overhauled. Millions have been spent in developing the magnificent plant. It has splendid hospital accommodations. During the World War, thousands of the Reserve Naval forces were trained at this station, contributing largely to the success which has crowned American efforts for restraining militarism and establishing higher ideals for a world's peace.

Historical

The City of Charleston owes its origin to a party of English Colonists, sent over by the "Lords Proprietors" under Col. William Sayle, in the year 1669, to whom an extensive grant of lands in America, including the whole of the Carolinas, had been made in 1663, by King Charles II. Several expeditions were sent out by them, but that under Colonel Sayle was the first to make permanent settlement.

The colonists landed in April, 1670, at a spot on the west bank of the Ashley, somewhat above the present city, and there laid out a town which they named in honor of the King, Charles Town.

In a little while it was found that the situation of the town was inconvenient for shipping, and by degrees the inhabitants began to establish themselves nearer the sea.

The point formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and known as Oyster Point, was low and marshy, and cut up by numerous creeks, but there was sufficient high ground on the Cooper River side to afford room for a settlement.

In 1680, so large a majority of the people had removed to this spot that it was formally made the seat of government, and called New Charles Town. Two years later the former settlement was virtually abandoned, and the new one became the only Charles Town. It was at that time declared a port of entry, and in 1685 a Collector was appointed. The city was incorporated in 1783.

On looking at an early plan of our present city we are hardly surprised that it should not have been at first selected as the site upon which to build, and we cannot too greatly admire the energy and patience of the men who triumphed over the difficulties which nature interposed, and laid the foundation of the city destined to play so important a part in the history of America.

As to the inhabitants, the first settlers were Englishmen. They were of various classes and conditions of life; some of them Cavaliers, friends or connections of the Lords Proprietors, of adventurous spirit; others, men of lower degree, seeking their fortunes.

They were joined in the years 1685 and 1686 by a number of Huguenots, whom the revocation of the Edict of Nantes had driven from France, and these soon formed an important part of the population. A few brought money with them, and were able at once to enter into commerce and to become landholders. All

of them were trained to habits of industry, and the strict, almost austere nature of their religion and the trials which they had gone through, made them earnest, hard-working men, well fitted to combat the many difficulties and disappointments incident to the settlement of a wild and untried country.

Immigrants from other parts of the world, also for various reasons found their way to the new town. These different elements naturally took some time to settle into a state of harmony. The Cavaliers and the Puritans could not easily forget their old feuds, and the French were for a long time regarded as aliens, and debarred from all political privileges.

But the common dangers and labors which they had to undergo together, and the necessity of combined action, in time caused their differences to be forgotten, and all worked together for the general good.

The original walls of the city, commencing at the Granville Bastion on Cooper River, on the mainland, just north of Vanderhorst Creek, at the north end of the present High, or East Battery, ran westward to the Colleton Bastion, on Meeting Street, about its junction with Water Street, thence northwardly to the Cartaret Bastion, corner now of Cumberland Street, and thence east to Craven's Bastion on the Cooper River, now corner of Cumberland and East Bay, about where the Custom House stands, facing a creek which there ran in, and is now Market Street. There was at the intersection of Broad and Meeting, Johnson's Covered Half Moon, occupying the present site on Broad Street of the Court House and the Post Office. Through this was the gateway to the city.

On White Point stood about at the junction of the present East and South Battery, Wilkins' Fort of 16 guns. Gibbs' Fort stood on White Point, opposite the foot of King Street. Much later, certainly previous to 1796, there was on the site of East Battery on the old Holmes lot, and that of Mr. Charles Alston, Fort Mechanic.

The laws of the Province were administered by a Governor and Council appointed by the Proprietors, who had prepared for the Government of their Colony certain "Fundamental Constitutions" constructed by the celebrated philosopher John Locke, but probably inspired to a considerable extent by his friend and patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury.

South Carolina, however, showed a revolutionary spirit very early. From a very early period difficulties were continually arising between the people and their rulers. The Proprietors away in England could neither understand nor sympathize with

the conditions of the colonists here, and while on the one hand they were unable or unwilling to fulfill many of their pledges to the crown, and to the people of the Colony, on the other they were frequently disposed to usurp greater powers than were granted to them. At length, in the year 1719, the people formed a secret scheme for throwing off the government of the Proprietors, and putting themselves directly under that of the British Crown, and, in December of that year they formally notified the Governor, Robert Johnson, of their intention. Governor Johnson endeavored to maintain his position, but the people standing firm, he perceived that resistance would be useless. They chose James Moore as their Governor, subject to the direct authority of the British Crown.

Within the next ten years the Proprietors formally surrendered their Charter. The Province was then divided into North and South Carolina.

The Province grew and flourished, and Charles Town became one of the chief cities of America. Its commerce was large and its people rapidly acquired wealth. The social life of the city was gay and brilliant; nearly all the young men of means were sent to England for their education, and they returned bringing English customs and fashions. But they did not expend their time and substance only in gaiety and pleasure. Handsome and costly buildings were erected, some of which stand to the present day; associations for religious, charitable and educational purposes were organized, which have carried on their work for two centuries, and on their rolls may be found the names of descendants of the founders in the sixth and seventh generations. The old St. Philip's Church, completed in 1723, and burned in 1835, was referred to by Edmund Burke as "spacious and executed in a very handsome taste, exceeding everything of that kind which we have in America." The beautiful architecture of St. Michael's, is the admiration of all observers today, and the old Exchange stands a monument of strength and honest builders' work.

The St. Andrew's Society, founded by Scotchmen in 1727; St. George's Society, by Englishmen in 1733; the South Carolina Society, by French Protestants in 1737; the German Friendly Society, 1766, are all in existence, and the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, the first religious, charitable society in America, still supports the families of many clergymen.

The Charleston Library Society, organized in 1748, was the third association of the kind in America, and has ever been one of the important educational factors in Charleston.

The relations of the Province with the mother country were friendly, and the people of Charles Town were very loyal to the British Government; it was, therefore, from no spirit of discontent or restlessness that the inhabitants commenced their resistance to that government, but from a sense of the duty which rested on them to oppose what they considered unjust encroachments on their rights as subjects.

The first open cause of difficulty occurred, as is well known, on the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765; the resistance of all the American Colonies brought about the repeal of this in the following year. In 1767 taxes were laid on glass, paper, tea and painters' colors, the colonists petitioned for their removal, and formed associations among themselves, pledged not to import these articles. The taxes were removed, except that of three pence a pound on tea, upon which the colonists promptly bound themselves to use no more of it. In 1773 the famous tea affair occurred; the East India Company sent large cargoes into the various American ports, in hopes that, as the payment of the tax would not be made direct to the British Government, but through them, it might meet with a sale, but the colonists perceived the evasion, and would have none of it; in Charles Town it was stored in cellars, and the consignees were prohibited from offering it for sale.

On the 6th of July, 1774, a large meeting was held in Charles Town, composed of persons from all parts of the Province, and the action of the British Government, in relation especially to Massachusetts, was discussed and resolutions were adopted looking to a combination of the several Colonies to secure themselves against a continuance of such action. Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch and Edward Rutledge were appointed deputies to represent the Province in a convention of the Colonies. The action of that convention, and of the subsequent Congress belong to the general history of the country; it is sufficient to observe that the people of Charleston and Carolina generally, promptly acquiesced in it and prepared themselves for armed resistance to the power of Great Britain. Active hostilities commenced in South Carolina on 12th November, 1775, when two royal armed vessels, the Tamar and the Cherokee, opened fire on the schooner Defence, Captain Tufts, which was engaged in protecting the sinking of hulks across Hog Island Channel. The Defence returned the fire, but there was no loss on either side. Col. William Moultrie, having taken possession with a small force, at Haddrell's Point, mounted a few pieces

of heavy artillery there, and with a well directed fire, induced the British vessels to put to sea.

The first blood was shed in the memorable battle of Fort Moultrie, on the 28th of June, 1776. On the first of that month intelligence was received that a large British fleet was making its way toward Charleston, and on the morning of the fourth the main part of the fleet came to anchor just outside of the bar. Preparations were immediately commenced to meet the expected attack.

About this time Maj. Gen. Charles Lee arrived in Charles Town, and was invested by Governor Rutledge with full command of all military affairs. He was disposed to withdraw all the troops from Sullivan's Island, but both Governor Rutledge and Colonel Moultrie, who commanded the Island, dissuaded him from doing so. Fort Johnson, on the opposite side of the harbor, was occupied by the First South Carolina Regular Regiment, commanded by Colonel Gadsden. Fort Sullivan stood on the front beach of Sullivan's Island, and commanded the main entrance to the harbor; it was a square structure with a bastion at each angle, and was built of palmetto logs, piled one on another in two lines, sixteen feet apart, the open space between being filled with sand. There was not sufficient time to carry out the plan of the fort, and only the wall on the front and the southeastern, and part of the southwestern sides were completed; some temporary defences, built of plank, filled up the unfinished portions, but these were only available against a land attack. The armament consisted in all of twenty-six guns; on the southeast bastion was the plain blue flag with white crescent, which from that day became so famous.

At the eastern end of the Island, breastworks were erected, and Col. William Thompson was in command. His whole force consisted of seven hundred and eighty men, and they were provided with one eighteen-pounder and a field piece. The British land forces, three thousand men, under Maj. Gen. Clinton, landed on Long Island, and having fortified themselves there, began preparations to cross Breach Inlet, and attack Fort Sullivan in the rear.

On the morning of the 28th of June, the fleet, under command of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and consisting of eight vessels, two of them fifty-gun ships, crossed the bar, and advanced toward the city, at the same time Gen. Henry Clinton's forces made a demonstration on the eastern end of the Island, but were kept in check by Colonel Thompson's gallant riflemen. The gallant

defence made by these troops saved Fort Sullivan from a rear attack, which would surely have resulted in its fall.

Sir Peter Parker, supposing that the fort would offer but a slight resistance, opened a sharp fire upon it, as he passed, from four of his ships. The fire being as briskly returned, the engagement soon became general and lasted from a little before eleven in the forenoon to near nine o'clock at night, when the fleet retired, having suffered terrible losses; three of the vessels having been sent around to attack the fort on the western side, went aground on the shoal known as the Middle Ground, and one of them, the *Actaeon* could not be got off, and was abandoned; the others escaped with severe losses; the Admiral's ship was almost entirely destroyed. The loss of the British was upwards of two hundred men; that of the Americans was ten men killed and twenty-two wounded.

One of the incidents of the day was the heroic rescue by Sergeant Jasper of the flag which was shot away early in the action. He leapt over on the beach and deliberately restored it to its place, under the heaviest fire of the enemy.

The defence of this fort was one of the most gallant actions of the whole war, and gained for General Moultrie the highest reputation. The fort was named in honor of him, Fort Moultrie, which name it still bears. The present fort is built of brick on the same site. It was occupied by United States troops under Major Anderson, at the time of the secession of South Carolina, and it was his evacuation of it on the night of the 26th of December, 1860, after having spiked the guns and destroyed the carriages, and his taking possession of Fort Sumter, which constituted the first act of hostility in the War of Secession.

The repulse of the British forces left Charles Town in a state of comparative peace, the blockade being removed, commerce flourished, and notwithstanding the terrible fire of the 15th January, 1778, in which two hundred and fifty dwellings besides stores and other buildings, were destroyed, the city continued to grow and prosper until 1780, when the British recommenced military operations against it.

On the 11th February, 1780, a British Army, under Sir Henry Clinton, landed within thirty miles of the city and commenced to advance upon it. Clinton formed a depot of supplies and built fortifications at Wappoo, on James' Island; on the 1st of April he crossed the Ashley and invested the city, at the same time his fleet crossed the bar, and this time passing Fort Moultrie under a heavy fire, but without engaging it, sailed into the harbor. The American forces of less than 4,000 men, chiefly militia, under com-

mand of General Lincoln, made active preparations for defence, strong lines of fortifications were thrown up across the Neck, and the works on South Bay, and other exposed parts of the city, strengthened and manned.

The British advanced against the land side, by regular approaches, keeping up meantime a heavy bombardment; several skirmishes occurred between portions of the two armies, but there was no general engagement, and on the 12th of May, the enemy having carried the outer works, prepared for a general assault by land and sea; when the garrison perceiving that further resistance was useless, and having already suffered heavily from sickness and want of food, determined to capitulate.

The British held the city until the 14th of December, 1782, and under their harsh rule the inhabitants had to endure many privations and indignities. At that time the commander, General Leslie, having leveled the walls of the town and of Fort Johnson, notified General Greene of the intended evacuation; and an arrangement was made for the American troops to enter the town as the British left it, both parties pledging themselves to abstain from any hostile demonstrations.

As may be supposed, great rejoicings followed this event. So far as Charleston was concerned, the war was virtually ended and the general peace which was made soon after removed all further difficulties.

And now began a second period of progress and prosperity for the city. Its boundaries, which had long since grown beyond the limits of the little town first laid out, were still further extended. For many years Charleston enjoyed profound peace and unbroken prosperity; it was during this period that the city was substantially and handsomely built up, most of the important institutions organized, and the greatest improvements inaugurated.

The war with Great Britain of 1812 did not seriously affect her; naturally there were occasional stoppages of trade and threats of attack, but nothing came of these beyond exciting in the people that prompt spirit of resistance to force which they have always exhibited.

This condition continued with the exception of the Nullification excitement until the outbreak of the War of Secession.

On 31st March, 1850, the city mourned the loss of South Carolina's greatest statesman, Hon. John C. Calhoun. Every respect was paid to his memory, his remains received with the utmost deference and ceremony, and finally deposited in the churchyard of St. Philip's Church.

We come now to the period in the history of Charleston which

overshadows all the rest in importance, both in the material changes which it produced in the city itself and in the qualities and characteristic of its citizens which brought it into play.

Charleston, as she had done in the throwing off of the government of the Lords Proprietors in 1719, in the Revolution of 1776, and in the Nullification proceedings of 1831, took the lead among the cities of the South in the Secession movement of 1860-61. The Ordinance of Secession was signed in the Institute Hall, on the evening of 20th of December, 1860. The people of Charleston were ready to abide by any consequences that might result from their action on that occasion, but they hoped that the United States Government would recognize their rights and not resort to forcible means of settling the questions between the Southern States and itself. This hope was first shaken when on the night of the 26th of December, Major Anderson, Commandant of Fort Moultrie, abandoned that fort, having first spiked the guns and destroyed the carriages, and took possession of Fort Sumter. By this action war was virtually commenced, and the State authorities deemed it advisable to look to their own defences.

The points around the harbor were fortified and manned by companies from the city and other parts of the State. A detachment of the Citadel Cadets, under Maj. P. F. Stevens, occupied a battery hastily thrown up on Morris Island. On the morning of the 9th of January, 1861, the *Star of the West*, a United States transport steamer, loaded with men and military stores, attempted to enter the harbor for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Sumter. When about two miles from the fort the cadets opened fire upon her; the first shot was fired across her bow, merely to give warning. The steamer running up the United States flag, and increasing her speed, the next two shots were aimed at her, and one struck, while the rest were so close as to show that the artillerists had got the range and were ready to do damage. Perceiving that, the captain deemed it more prudent to retreat, and turned his vessel seaward, abandoning the project of aiding the fort.

From this time all doubts were removed from the minds of the people of South Carolina as to the hostile intentions of the United States Government. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, of the Confederate Army, having arrived in Charleston, from New Orleans, was invested with command of all military affairs, and proceeded at once to organize his forces.

It was evident that the garrison of Fort Sumter could not remain there with safety to the city, but Major Anderson showed no signs of intention to move, and it was ascertained that ships

of war were on their way to the South. Batteries were thrown up on Morris and Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie was strengthened, and a floating battery, protected with iron sheathing, was built and anchored off Haddrell's Point, all manned by volunteer troops from all parts of the State, who had rushed to the city for its defence.

The Union Relief Fleet having arrived off the bar, April 11, demand was made for the surrender of the Fort, which was declined, so at 4.20 a.m., April 12th, fire was opened on it. The Fort made a gallant defence, but when on April 13, the quarters were fired by hot shot from Fort Moultrie it became untenable, and the flag was hauled down. Most liberal terms were given the garrison.

As war was now certain the defences of the harbor were strengthened, and made so strong that the combined efforts of the Union Army and Navy were unable to force an entrance. The Union fleet blockaded the harbor, but could never get inside. The Army, however, captured Morris Island, and from there bombarded Fort Sumter, reduced it to a mass of ruins, which the gallant defenders, however, held until February 17 and 18, 1865, when all troops were peaceably withdrawn and the city was evacuated.

The city was now left in the hands of the enemy, who had so long been vainly endeavoring to seize it; and while the off-repeated threats of razing it to the ground were not literally carried out, yet quite sufficient damage was done to satisfy the most revengeful spirit. Private houses as well as public buildings were turned over to the military, and worse still, their followers; and for some weeks at least, a continual scene of pillage and destruction was going on. Much valued private property was stolen or destroyed, and it was scarcely safe for the few inhabitants who remained, to venture out of their houses.

At length, in April, the final overthrow of the Confederacy occurred, and the citizens of Charleston commenced by degrees to return, their hopes blasted and their fortunes gone, to their once beautiful home, now so sadly changed.

It is difficult to picture the condition of the city at this time. A considerable portion of it was in ruins, and every resource by which it might be built up again, and its trade and commerce revived, seemed hopelessly gone. About one-fourth of the city had been destroyed by the great fire of 1861. This fire was the most destructive Charleston had ever known. The pathway extended from the foot of Hasell Street, on the Cooper River, to the end of Tradd Street, on the Ashley. The burnt district covered

an area of five hundred and forty acres, and the loss of property variously estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars. As may be supposed, nothing was attempted towards repairing the damage during the four years of war which followed, and the numerous fires which occurred during the shelling of the city and at its evacuation, laid waste nearly as much more.

But this was by no means all the loss that the city had sustained; the entire banking capital was gone; the insurance companies were insolvent, and private capital, of course, in very nearly the same condition. The railroads which communicated with the city were all worn out, and in some cases destroyed, while the steamship lines had long been disused, and the few vessels which were owned in Charleston converted to other uses.

Under these circumstances the task of re-opening the business of the city seemed absolutely hopeless, but the energy, courage and endurance which had characterized the people of Charleston through the dangers of the war did not desert them in the greater trials of this time, and they boldly faced the difficulties before them; with what success the present condition of the city shows.

The years that have elapsed since the close of the war have been eventful, and the people of Charleston have had their strength severely tested. For upward of ten years the city suffered under the evils of misrule, part of this time military rule prevailed, and when that was withdrawn the city was in the hands of carpet-baggers. There was a terrible cyclone, August 25, 1885, causing a loss of \$1,500,000.

In 1886 occurred the earthquake. Any attempt to describe here the horrors of that night, the suffering of the days and nights that followed, would be impossible; nor can a detailed account of the results be given. The immediate loss of life was not very great; twenty-seven deaths being reported; the number of persons wounded was never ascertained, the total number of deaths attributed to injuries, cold and exposure was eighty-three, while there is no doubt that in many cases persons sick or infirm at the time, permanent injury to health was sustained, and this may be understood when it is remembered that for about a fortnight the inhabitants of the city were homeless; few persons ventured to sleep within a house, and nearly the whole population of the city was encamped in the public squares and streets of the city, or taking refuge in the vessels in the harbor. The loss of property was estimated at \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. It is safe to say that not a building escaped injury altogether, many were completely wrecked, many more could only be repaired by being practically rebuilt, while all were racked and strained. It would

have seemed natural that the whole city should be paralyzed, but in an incredibly short time the people aroused themselves to face the terrible situation. The heart of the whole nation went out to the stricken city. From every quarter came contributions—first to allay the immediate suffering, then to help rebuild and re-establish the ruined homes, churches and public buildings. The committee appointed for the purpose, disbursed over \$600,000, and many thousands of dollars more were sent privately to individuals, to be used by themselves or distributed among their friends. The sense of sympathy lent new courage to the people, and the material aid gave them means to set vigorously to work. In the city today it is almost impossible to detect a trace of the fearful destruction of that time.

Since the redemption of the State from carpet-bag rule the property of the city has steadily increased and the years from 1910-1919, proving wonderfully progressive.

The Boulevard, a tract of marsh land, in the southwest quarter of the city, has been reclaimed by running a sea wall from the west end of Tradd Street to the west end of South Battery and all the space filled in and on it are erected many handsome buildings. The northern and northwestern area beyond Line Street has been built up. Many nearby suburbs formed, principally Hampton Terrace, The Rose Garden, and others. Many suburbs have sprung up, Chicora Park, adjoining the Navy Yard, and a very large settlement at North Charleston. It would be safe to say that the number of buildings has doubled since 1900. The population in 1919 is over 100,000.

Adjoining the city, on both the Ashley and Cooper River fronts are extensive fertilizer manufacturing plants. In fact, Charleston is the largest fertilizer manufacturing center in the world.

The business growth has made all the large building improvements possible.

Charleston has: Annual bank clearances over two hundred million dollars; retail stores over 1,500; annual distributing business more than fifty million dollars; industrial plants 200, capitalized at over thirty million dollars; production over forty million dollars; employing over 15,000 persons and pay roll over ten million dollars; construction work in progress, employing 1,400 men. Has port commerce amounting to over three hundred and twenty million dollars (1916). Has 33 feet of water at high tide and the government has made appropriation to give 40 feet at low water.

Was selected by the United States War Department and Shipping Board for development into the greatest seaport, and has

erected most extensive port terminals at the cost of twenty-five million dollars.

Has ample railway trunk lines, reaching to every part of America.

Has nineteen banks, all with ample capital, large surpluses and millions on deposit.

Fine coaling equipment, and is the only modern coaling point south of Hatteras. It is the most important military and naval center between the Virginia Capes and the Rio Grande.

The only extensive Navy Yard south of Portsmouth, at which is now being built a new 1,000-foot dry dock.

Charleston is a city with the most splendid historic past of any town in the United States, a city, on this account, measuring her activities by the incentive of a glorious yesterday, but ever alive to the opportunity of today, awake to the possibilities of the moment, unlimited in her perspective, and completely confident of the golden future that must empty a cornucopia at her piers.

Charleston is the great South Atlantic port, the mart through which already pass imports greater in value than those of all the other South Atlantic ports combined, and whose export trade has practically doubled every year since 1904. President Taft has said that Charleston is "The Most Convenient Port to Panama." The government has recognized this by making Charleston the seat of the principal torpedo station of the Navy, the Charleston Navy Yard.

Charleston is a city industrially and particularly as a distributing, exporting and importing center, one of the greatest on the South Atlantic seaboard.

Charleston, within sight of the open sea, enjoys the most equable climate of any city on the coast. About her are scores of interesting historic sights, miles of beautiful scenery, famous routes for motor boats, and the best fishing in the South.

Charleston is a city of homes and churches, colleges and schools, a city that has retained in the civic life all that was best in the old, while reaching for all that is best in the new. Charleston is a city of refining influences, noted everywhere for the hospitality of its people and their courtesies.

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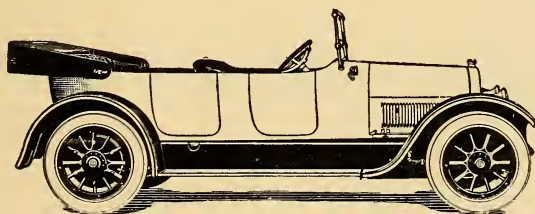
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